The Literary Digest

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The Last of the "Big Fine" 449
Prohibition's Advance in 1908 451
Picking Flaws in the New Administration 452
Another Two-cent-rate Law Killed 453
The Anthracite Deadlock 455
Taking New York Out of Politics 456

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Earthquake Relief Mismanaged 457
Canada as the World's Granary 458
Panama to California's Rescue 457
China's Struggle to Be Modern 459
A British Army to Match Germany's 460

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Future of the Aeroplane 461
A Jurist's Reply to Münsterberg 462
Bernard Shaw on Doctors 462
Echoes of the Benzoate Strife 463
New Military Motor-car 464

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

Science "Falsely So Called" 464
Silundum: A New Material 464
Little Planets That Wax and Wane 465
Where the Snake-skins Come From 465

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Radical Sunday-school Reform 466
"Civic Baptism" 466
Measures for Moral Correction 467
A Great Religious Figure Gone 467
Chinese Assimilation of Jews 468

LETTERS AND ART:

Revival of "King John" 469
"Punch's" Greatest Cartoonist 470
New Copyright Provisions 471
Paderewski's Sorrow 472

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 473-477

MISCELLANEOUS 473-487

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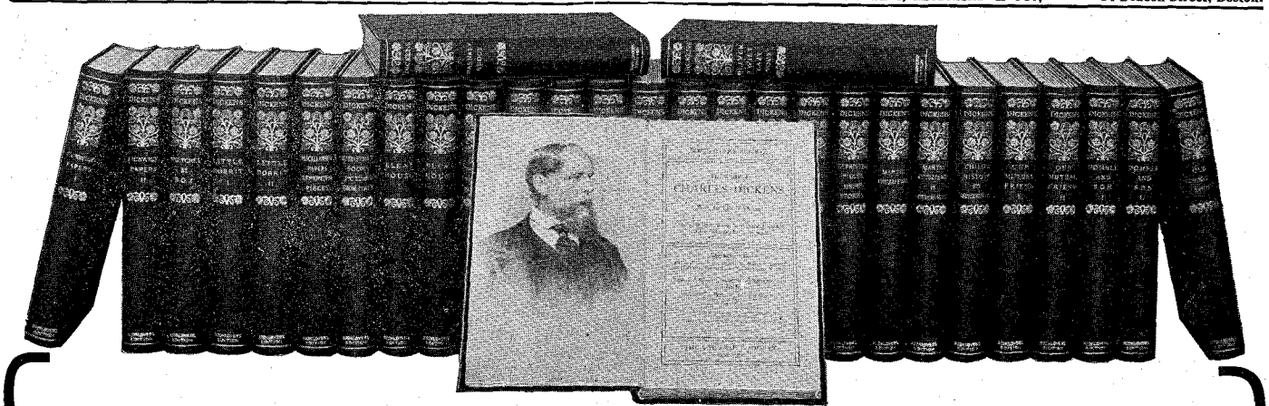

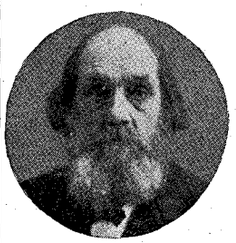

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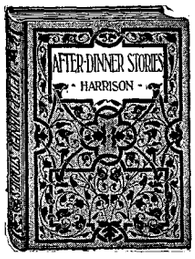

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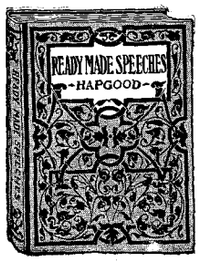

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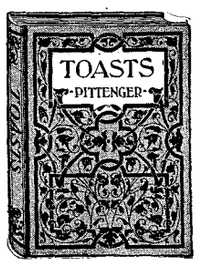

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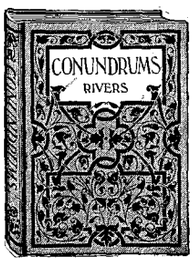

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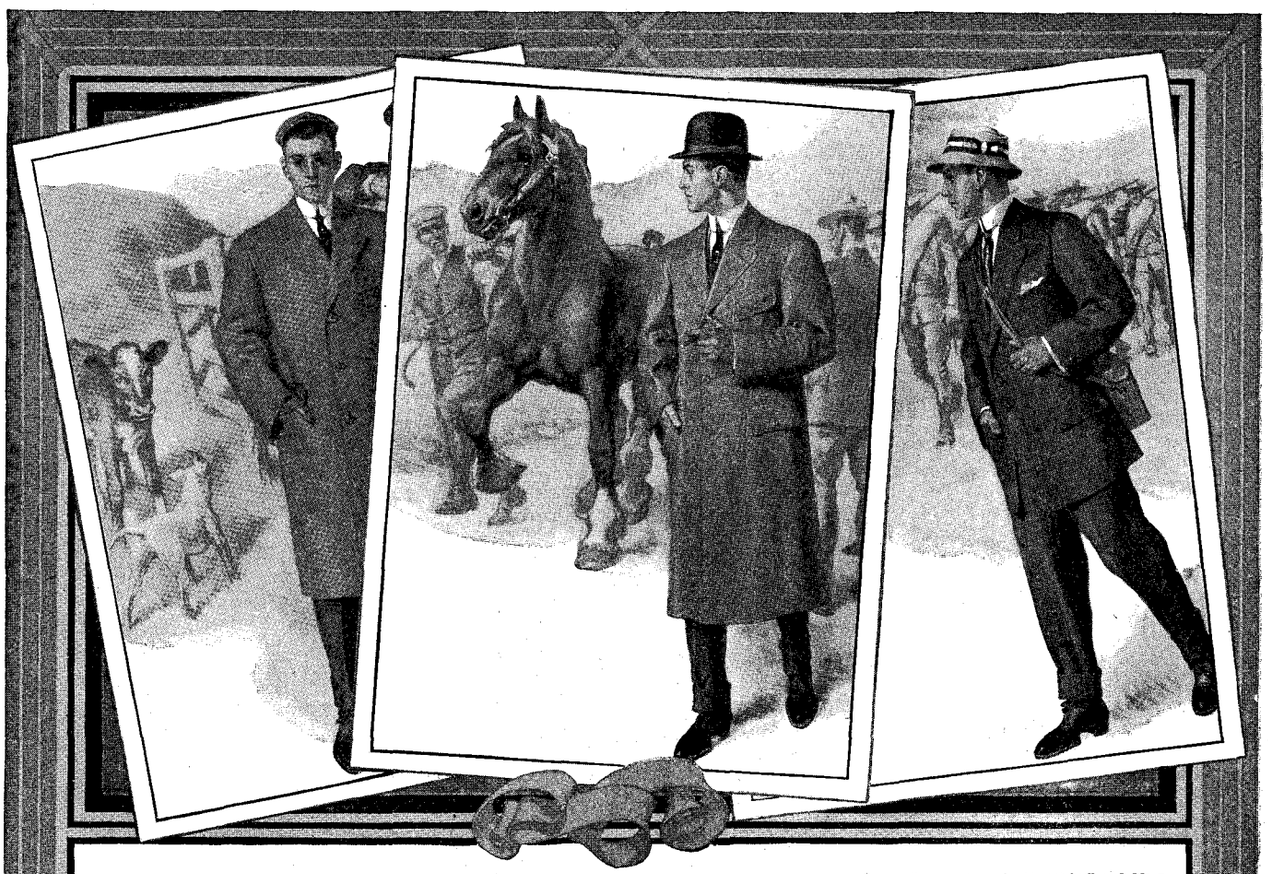

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 12 NEW YORK, MARCH 20, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 987

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE LAST OF THE "BIG FINE"

THE verdict acquitting the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and setting aside the famous $29,240,000 fine is classed by one Republican editor with the acquittal of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone as "demonstrating that an American court will not convict a defendant merely because he is an 'undesirable citizen.'" At best, adds the same writer, whose comment is found in the columns of the New York *Evening Mail*, the fine was a case of vicarious justice—the punishment of Standard Oil for other offenses than those before the court, and "our system does not recognize any 'unwritten law' against corporations." What strikes *The Evening Post* (Ind.) of the same city as most important and significant in the case is "the absolute calmness with which the public receives news of the acquittal." This, it thinks, "betokens a new attitude of the public mind," and indicates that "the excitements, the explosions, the vast agitations of the past few years the people are preparing to put away like a closed book." The final defeat of the Government in this case will be unfortunate, remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "if it discourages either the Administration or the people in the determination to force the trusts to conform to the law and follow honest practises." At the same time it refuses to believe that any such result is to be expected. It reminds us that the imposition of this fine by Judge Landis two years ago "increased enormously the popularity of the Roosevelt Administration," and it adds that "if Judge Landis leaned too far one way, Judge Anderson has leaned too far the other."

The collapse of this case, says the New York *World* (Dem.), "will cause general disappointment"; but it adds that "the fight against rebating will prevail." What the verdict means, it adds, is merely that the Government has failed to prove its charge. The decision therefore involves the validity of no Federal law, and raises no question as to the power of Congress to restrain great corporations. *The World*, however, deplores what it regards as signs of reaction following upon the heels of recent violence. We read:

"Nobody now seems to care whether further suits are brought against the Standard Oil Company or not. The announcement that the Department of Justice would probably discontinue proceedings in more than half the corporation cases pending is received with indifference. Roosevelt violence has brought on the inevitable corporation reaction. The administration of the law has been discredited by demagogy and incapacity and it will be more difficult to arouse public opinion in support of future prosecutions. From the standpoint of Wall Street and the predatory corporations the Roosevelt-Bonaparte procedure in the Standard Oil case is the best thing that could have occurred. . . . . .

"Violence is always followed by reaction. The law of gravitation is not more certain than that the pendulum will swing from one extreme to the other, whether from demagogy or from hidebound conservatism. There is grave danger now that in this reaction against the Roosevelt excesses the good will be swept away along with the bad, leaving corporation abuses, corporation corruption, and corporation privilege as strongly entrenched as they were after the final overthrow of free silver and fiat money in 1896."

The salient points of Judge Anderson's charge to the jury are contained in the following sentences:

"The defendant is charged here by indictment; this is a criminal offense. The defendant is presumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty beyond all reasonable doubt; and before this jury would be justified in returning a verdict upon a single one of these counts, it would have to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt to such a degree of certainty as to overcome this presumption of innocence which surrounds this defendant. It would have to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that there was a definitely fixt 18-cent rate. The Court of Appeals has said upon this same evidence, after having considered it in all its relations, after the evidence which was given, that they can not say that these two papers (the railroad tariff sheet No. 24 and the Illinois classification) really fix any 18-cent rate. . . . . .

"When the United States Court of Appeals lays down the law I am compelled to follow it, as are you as jurors. We are bound by our oaths to obey the law, and as the Court of Appeals fixt the law in this specific case all that remains for the judge and jury to do is to follow that law.

"The Standard Oil Company has been indicted, and the Government avers in its indictment that a rate of 18 cents per 100 pounds on shipments of oil was a fixt standard and that, regardless of this, the Chicago & Alton Railroad gave the defendant concessions allowing the Oil Company to ship oil over its road at a rate of 6 cents.

"The Government has failed to prove its charge. The Government relied on tariff 24 and the Illinois classification to establish the rate in this trial as it did in the previous trial.

"The Standard Oil Company is charged with a criminal offense and, therefore, before a jury can find the defendant guilty it must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that there was a definitely fixt rate of 18 cents. The court can not say that these two instruments prove the existence of a standard, in this case meaning 18 cents. Consequently it is your duty as well as mine to dispose of this case."

The New York *Commercial*, which is rumored to be a Standard Oil paper, sets down chronologically the chief facts in this remarkable case:

"Altho the prosecution of the company had its inception as far back as the summer of 1903, when ten indictments were returned against it by a Federal grand jury charging the acceptance of concessions from railroad companies on shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., it was not until March, 1907, almost exactly two years ago, that the trial was begun before Judge Landis and resulted in a verdict

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of guilty at the end of six weeks, and it was not until August, 1907, that the preposterous fine of $29,240,000 was imposed on the corporation; all this was about the time that the President of the United States was prating so flippantly about 'malefactors of great wealth'; he welcomed the judgment and the fine as a blow at such 'malefactors'; the stock market on the first market-day following the imposition of the fine went violently 'to pieces' and it continued to decline until its culmination in the so-called 'Roosevelt panic'; the case went up on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a year ago, and that tribunal reversed Judge Landis; following that reversal the then President of the United States was prompt in giving out a statement in the course of which he said: 'There is absolutely no question of the guilt of the defendants'—this indirectly reflecting on the integrity of Judges Grosscup, Baker, and Seaman. Coincidently, the president of the Standard Oil Company made this public statement:

"'The American public not only believes in fair play in the abstract but with all the facts before it it has the capacity to determine whether a defendant, rich or poor, has received a 'square deal.' The company asserts that it is not even technically guilty and that it ought never to have been prosecuted because of the claimed failure of a railroad company—which has neither been indicted nor prosecuted—to file its tariff and that the prosecution of this defendant under the circumstances of this case is a prostitution of the spirit and high purpose of the Interstate Commerce Act."

"Strenuous efforts by the President, through his Attorney-General, to get the case before the United States Supreme Court ended in a flat failure. The only course left for the Government then was a new trial. It was begun before Judge Anderson, of the Federal Court at Chicago, on February 23 of this year and was ended on March 10, the judge remarking to the jury at the close of his charge: 'If the jury returns a verdict of guilty, I am frank to state that I would not allow it to stand, but on the other hand would set it aside instantly.' The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

A Washington dispatch to the New York *American* claims authority for the statement that there can be no appeal in this case. The same dispatch quotes a Government law officer as saying:

"A four-horse rebate team can be driven through the Elkins law as it stands now, after the decision of the United States Court of Appeals and that of Judge Anderson in the Standard Oil case at

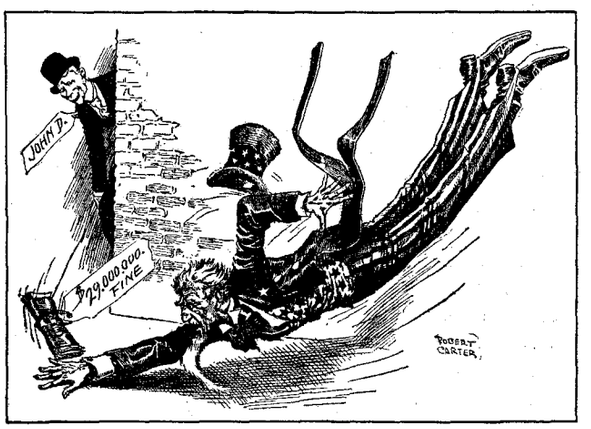
"TA! TA!"
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Chicago. An attorney who could not protect a client from a charge of rebating, if these decisions are sustained, would not be worthy of his hire."

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"We deem it unfortunate that the Supreme Court declined to pass upon the questions involved when the case was brought before it, and there ought to be some way of bringing these to a final adjudication by the tribunal of last resort. It is important, if there are to be prosecutions for granting or receiving unlawful rates, to know what constitutes 'each offense,' and this case has not settled it.

"The Hepburn Act of 1906, in amending the Elkins Act of 1903, inserted the word 'knowingly' before the words 'offer, grant or



A PREMATURE APRIL FOOL.
—Carter in the New York *American*.

give, or solicit, accept or receive,' etc., which may settle the question of knowledge and intent for cases arising under the law as it now is, but in our estimation that particular change greatly weakens the law against the rebates and discriminations. It is very difficult to prove knowledge and intent. It is usually to be inferred from acts and circumstances and to be presumed where acts are found to be in violation of distinct provisions of law."

The termination of the case, remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "is a triumph for law and order, more than it is a victory for the trusts." It goes on to say:

"It is fortunate that even the most unpopular defendant may be assured of receiving justice, and that no judgment contrary to the facts and the law can stand, however enthusiastically the crowd may applaud it. The judges who stand up against public clamor and do their duty toward rich and poor alike are deserving of high praise.

"In these days courage is required to do justice, when cases are tried by the crowd, with prejudice and exaggeration for evidence. The ending of the Standard Oil case ought to have a salutary effect upon judges who may have paid too much attention to the cries of the mob and too little to the still, small voice of conscience."

In no sense, says the New York *Times* (Ind.), is the verdict "a license to malefactors of great wealth, or of little wealth." Returning to the New York *Evening Post's* comment on the quiet with which the verdict is received we read:

"It is not that the material for sensation and outcry is lacking; it is only the motive that seems now to be wanting. In this dismissal of the famous prosecution of the Standard Oil Company, so indifferently noted by newspapers and their readers, there is an abundance of good shrieking matter, if powerful politicians could see their advantage in making the welkin ring with it. Merely consider the possibilities. Suppose a Democratic President had been elected; suppose that he had chosen an Attorney-General known for his long service of corporations; and that within a week after the new Administration came into power, the most offensive corporation in the land had come out of a Federal court with a clean bill of health—would not the Republicans have been calling upon the winds of heaven to blow and crack their cheeks in order faintly to express the outrage? If another man had seen his way to popularity and unbounded power by the easy method of slaying the Standard Oil with his mouth, would not the old cries and insinuations be filling the land to-day? The clamor would, it is true, be utterly baseless."

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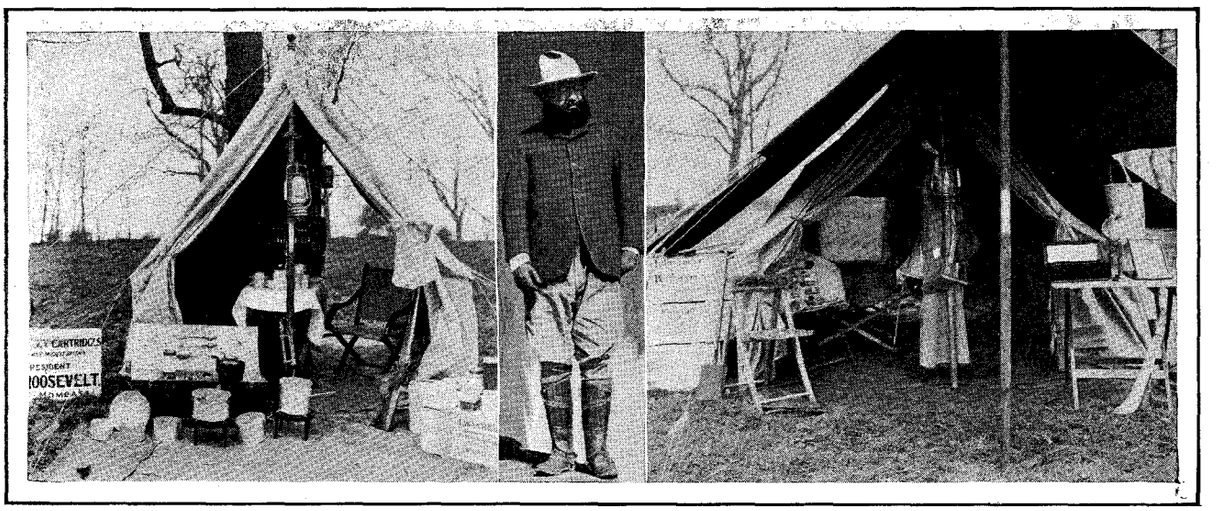
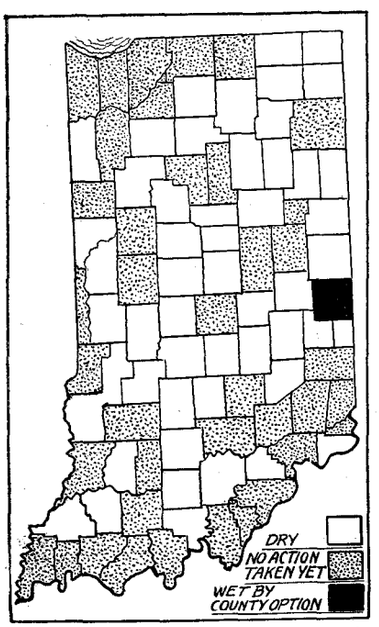


"THE WILDERNESS HUNTER."

The central picture shows one artist's conception of how Mr. Roosevelt will look at the end of his hunting-trip. On either side are shown portions of the outfit which has been shipped from England to meet him at Mombassa. In the left of the picture is the dining-tent, while that on the right, equipped with a fly, will be his sleeping-quarters.

PROHIBITION'S ADVANCE IN 1908

IT is remarkable that with all his passion for reform, says one reviewer of his Administration, Mr. Roosevelt gave no word of encouragement to the one reform that made greater progress and affected many homes more vittaly than any other during his term—the abolition of the saloon. The new President is said to be a total abstainer, and many are wondering if he will lend his influence to this moral, economic, and political movement that is sweeping State after State. While the various skirmishes and pitched battles of this fight have been treated from time to time in these pages, it is interesting to look back over the entire year recently closed, and view the total advance. Such a review is given by *The Union Signal* (Chicago, March 4), the national organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. We read:



THE SALOON COMPLEXION OF INDIANA.

Showing the attitude of the counties toward prohibition.

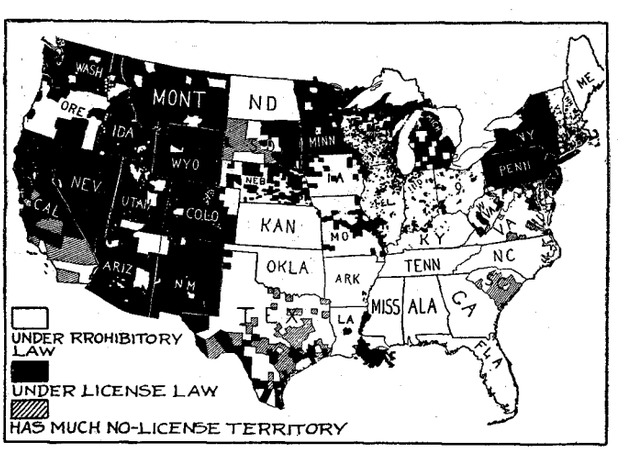
"Since the publication of the article on the status of prohibition in *The Union Signal* of January 23, 1908, three great States, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, with a total population of 5,940,000, have enacted State-wide prohibition laws. The voters of Texas and Arkansas exprest their desire for prohibition in the primaries of last fall. The question is still pending in the Arkansas legislature. The Texas Senate defeated a prohibition submission bill, but the temperance forces are not in the least discouraged. The coming of prohibition is merely a matter of time. The same is true in West Virginia, where, as in Texas, a submission bill passed the Lower House and had a majority in the Senate, but failed of the required two-thirds.

"Prohibition measures of one form or another are pending in the legislatures of six States—Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Utah. Ten legislatures are considering local-option bills—Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

"Ohio and Indiana have passed county option measures during the year, and saloons have been voted out in both these States with amazing rapidity and unanimity. The spring of 1908 saw 1,600 saloons swept from Illinois under the township option act of 1907. Thus the States of the old 'Northwest Territory' are redeeming themselves, little by little. Idaho has just passed a county option law, and Arizona has made its law effective by eliminating the obnoxious two-thirds majority requirement.

"Arizona and New Mexico will make a strong fight for prohibition Statehood. At least fifteen other States hope for prohibition in the near future—Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

"One feature of the struggle that is quite as hopeful as the legislative activity, is the evident awakening of the people to the possibility of dealing some blows at the traffic with the laws they already have. Michigan has discovered the value of its county option law. Pennsylvania is making use of the judicial decision in refusing licenses. California towns and counties pass prohibition ordinances. Similar possibilities in law enforcement might be named in almost every State. These are temporary expedients, to be sure, but they are tremendously significant; they mean that *the saloon is going*, and the brewery and the distillery likewise,



From "The Union Signal," Evanston.

A PROHIBITION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

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FIRST SESSION OF THE NE· CABINET.

From left to right around the table—President Taft, Franklin MacVeagh, George W. Wickersham, George Von L. Meyer, James Wilson, Charles Nagel, Richard A. Ballinger, Frank H. Hitchcock, Jacob M. Dickinson, Philander C. Knox. It is likely to be known as "The Traveling Cabinet," according to a Washington dispatch, since the President believes in first-hand information and frequent tours of inspection for the heads of the departments.

and that no tactics of ultra-conservative legislators can delay their departure for long.

"The beginning of arousement on the part of the national Government is indicated by the appointment of William E. Johnson as special officer to enforce prohibition on all Indian reservations, and by the passage of the Knox bill to regulate interstate commerce in intoxicants, which, while insufficient, may at least be considered an entering wedge."

PICKING FLAWS IN THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

SO unrelieved was the honied amiability of the newspaper comment which greeted the advent of the new Administration that it seemed as if the opposition press had for the moment forgotten its function of criticism. We have searched the editorial pages of Democratic papers almost in vain for any fault-finding with President Taft and the program he outlines in his inaugural address. The New Orleans *Picayune*, it is true, discovers that

ON THE JOB.
—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

(This cartoon, representing President Taft obliterating Mr. Roosevelt's footprints, derives special interest from the fact that it appears in Mr. Charles P. Taft's paper.)

address to be "more of a stump speech than anything else" and advises the Southern people to restrain their enthusiasm until they see what the new President "is going to do with the Roosevelt policy of attacking the South." But only in the Socialist and Labor press do we find vigorous and specific protest against any clause in President Taft's manifesto to the people. Thus the New York *Call* (Socialist) complains that the inaugural contains little cheer for organized labor, but more than a crumb of comfort for capital. After pointing to the indications of "a fresh and vigorous crop of wage reductions in different parts of the country" and predicting "a well executed, cunningly directed, and tremendously powerful campaign to defeat the purposes of organized labor," *The Call* goes on to say:

"There is every reason for the capitalist class to rejoice and feel exceedingly glad at the prospect which stretches before them.

"The address itself, both in its chief subjects and Mr. Taft's treatment of them, is as a voice from the tomb. It is redolent of the dear dead past. It is musty with the phrases of a generation long gathered to its fathers. It is utterly lacking in spontaneity, freshness, and vigor. Its dignity is so assumed and conscious as to be amusing; its conservatism so palpably projected for effect as to be pallid and colorless. In these respects it is an ideal document for the capitalist class and the timid bourgeoisie—those who are suing so piteously for 'peace'—and one which should inspire them with all of the confidence which they claim is the one thing needful to restore prosperity and establish complete industrial stability.

"It is significant that amid all of Mr. Taft's more or less unskilful avoidance of committance on any subject in which the interests of the capitalist class are concerned, there is one point at least upon which he is definite and clear. That point is one concerning the interests of the working class of this country. There is no mistaking Mr. Taft's opinions and intentions regarding the question of injunctions in labor disputes. He does not attempt to equivocate, to side-step, or to smooth over with doubtful verbiage his views upon this, the most vital question with which organized labor has to deal at this moment.

"He says: 'Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion.' There is no escaping what that means. It means simply that the capitalists of this country, both in and out of the manufacturers' associations, can feel certain that the whole power of the national Administration will be used to preserve to them THE PRIVILEGE OF USING THE COURTS AND EVERY OTHER FORM OF GOVERN-

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MENT AUTHORITY TO THWART THE EFFORTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR, AND TO DEFEAT EVERY ATTEMPT OF THE WORKING CLASS TO BETTER ITS IMMEDIATE CONDITION ON THE ECONOMIC FIELD. . . . . .

"But one thing more is significant about Mr. Taft's declaration on injunctions. In view of Judge Wright's recent decision in the case of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, it can not help but be taken as an indorsement of that decision. It is notice to Van Cleave, to Post, and to all of the labor-union-baiters, open and secret, THAT THE COURTS WHICH WILL PASS UPON THE APPEAL FROM THAT DECISION ARE EXPECTED TO SUSTAIN THAT DECISION. To quote again Mr. Dooley's cogent phrase, Mr. Taft announces that he expects the Supreme Court to follow the election returns."

Our search for caustic and categorical criticism of the new Cabinet is finally rewarded in the pages of Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, where we read:

"Does the President's Cabinet strike you as a reform Cabinet?

"Secretary of State Knox, ex-attorney of the Steel Trust, after conference with Mr. Frick, he as Attorney-General advises the killing of the only antitrust bill passed by the House in recent years. Is he likely to encourage the President to attack the trusts?

"Secretary of War Dickinson, attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, an ex-Democrat, drawn away from his party by his corporate connections.

"Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, ex-Democrat, who left the party when the party separated from Wall Street.

"Attorney-General Wickersham, not known for any activity in connection with regulations of railroads or the prosecution of monopolies of a national character.

"When has a Chief Executive selected a more conservative Cabinet? There are no reformers in it. The progressive element of the Republican party is as completely ignored as was the progressive element by Mr. Cleveland during his second Administration. Will the result be the same?

"Mr. Taft's Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the official who will be in charge of the work of gathering information concerning the trusts, is Mr. Charles Nagel, of St. Louis. Mr. Nagel was at the time of his selection for the Cabinet attorney for the Standard Oil Trust."

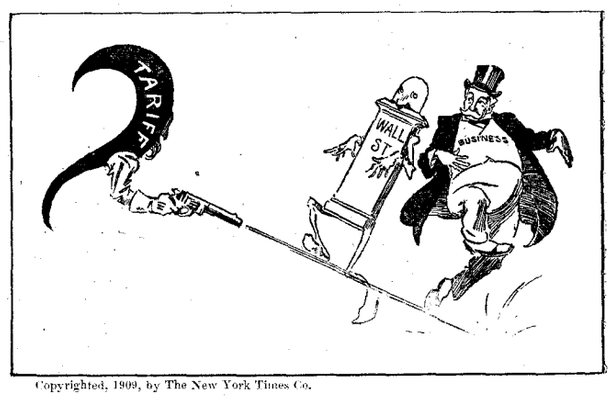
After quoting a newspaper prediction of some months ago as to Nagel's coming appointment, Mr. Bryan continues:

"It is plain that all that was necessary to secure for this Standard-Oil-Trust lawyer a place in Mr. Taft's Cabinet was a dignified presentation of his name from the right quarters.

"Can it be possible that the Nagel appointment was one of the subjects under discussion when Messrs. Taft and Rockefeller met in Georgia during the month of January?"

ANOTHER TWO-CENT-RATE LAW KILLED

THAT the public is undergoing a change of heart toward the railroads would seem likely if we are to judge by the way the press at large receive last week's decision of a Federal court nullifying as confiscatory the Missouri Two-cent Rate Law. Two



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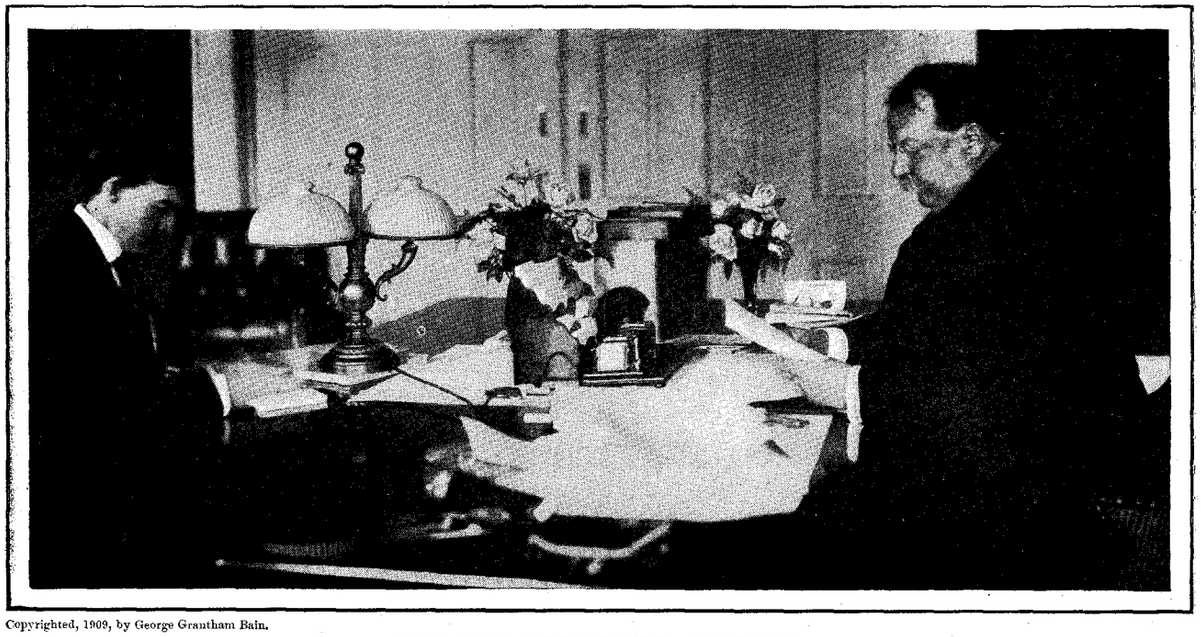
"THE HOLD-UP."
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

years ago, when the wave of two-cent-rate legislation was sweeping over the various States, such a decision would have been widely hailed as a "victory of the corporations over the common people." Now, however, much of the vague popular distrust of the railroads' methods and intentions seems to have subsided, and consequently Judge McPherson's ruling is discust more on its merits. But while the hysteria seems to have subsided, there is no evidence that the people intend to throw over the policy of just regulation of the railroads by both State and Federal enactments. If a flat blanket rate of two cents a mile works injustice, there appears a readiness on the part of legislatures to surrender that shibboleth and to adjust the rates to the individual conditions of the different roads. To this end the idea of public-service commissions is growing in favor. "The country is more disposed now to give the railroads a chance to earn a legitimate income and to consider distinctions in earning capacity due to physical and other conditions," says the New York *Tribune*, while the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, recalling Æsop's fable of "The Belly and the Members," remarks that "a square deal all round is what is needed." "On the whole," says



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THE NEW PRESIDENT AT WORK.

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the Washington *Herald*, "the case of the two-cent fare, save in thickly settled portions of the country, where it has been voluntarily established, appears to be going against the legislative theory that two cents a mile is a profitable charge for local passenger traffic."

The counsel for the Missouri railroads predicts that this ruling will lead to the repeal of two-cent laws in practically all other States which now have them, but Governor Hadley asserts that the fight is still on, and that Missouri will carry her case to the United States Supreme Court. The point at issue, and the facts upon which the finding is based, are set forth concisely in the following passages from Judge McPherson's decision:

"The question is whether the traffic wholly within the State of Missouri, generally referred to in the evidence as local traffic, can be carried under the freight-rate statute of 1907 and the passenger-fare statute of 1907 at such profit as will give a reasonable return after paying expenses upon the investment, or whether such traffic is carried at a loss or less than such reasonable profit. . . . The court has reached the conclusion that upon this question the statutory rates fixt by either and both statutes are not remunerative. . . . .

"The Supreme Court during the present year in the case of the City of New York against the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York, decided that 6 per cent. was fair and right to be given to the owners upon the true valuation. My opinion is that, while a gas-plant is in some respects different from a railroad, a railroad property, properly built and properly managed, should over and above expenses make a return of 6 per cent. per annum. And, considering all the evidence, the evidence fairly shows that all of these roads were properly and economically built and are being properly and economically managed, and that, after paying the expenses for maintenance and operation, there is less than 6 per cent. of returns, and not more than 3 per cent. upon any of them, and as to some of them a deficit, taking the property as above stated within the State of Missouri at its fair valuation."

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Statistics, of Chicago, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, "two-cent" legislation in twenty-two States had reduced the earnings of twenty-seven lines by more than $19,000,000. Since then, it is stated, this loss has increased to $25,000,000. Mr. Shonts recently estimated the decrease of railway expenditures at $2,500,000 per day. Showings like these lead many papers to the conclusion that the whole question of rates is too complex to be safely dealt with by legislative fiat. It is also remarked that if the railroads or any other public-service corporations lose money through not getting enough from their customers, the benefit to the latter is only apparent, since ultimately the public, in one way or another, will have to make up the deficiency. Judge McPherson's decision, says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, seems to point to the commission plan of regulation as introduced in New York by Governor Hughes. It would be pretty difficult, adds the same paper, for any legislature "to draw a valid bill which should cause fares and freight charges to fluctuate according to net earnings, at different times and in different territories within the jurisdiction."

The Pittsburg *Post*, however, thinks that the people of this country are not going to be satisfied to let the matter rest with this decision. In the matter of two-cent rates, it adds, "we are all from Missouri—we want to be shown." The New York *American* is also convinced that in the long run we will all travel at the rate of two cents a mile or better, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* adds its warning that the Missouri decision "can not safely be taken as a decisive adjudication as to the validity of State rate laws." Two important remarks, says *The American*, are to be made concerning the case:

"First, that the judge had no definite basis upon which to rest his judgment regarding the percentage of railroad profits in Missouri, since the railroads there, as everywhere else in the United States, are stocked and bonded in a complex, inflated, and unintelligible manner, and nobody has any scientific notion of their actual physical value or the amount of genuine investment required to work them.

"Second, that the 6-per-cent. standard, proposed in the Consolidated Gas case, is provisional—not final. The principle of limitation of dividends having been established, it will be possible in the future to press the limitation to 5 per cent. or even lower. Where the security is perfect, the business non-competitive, and the investment non-speculative, the returns to capital can be gradually reduced toward the level of Government bonds."

The doubts of the Pittsburg *Post* find further expression in the following sentences:

"The impression is somewhat general that railroads, or most of them, are water-logged. The people are quite willing that railroad owners shall earn 6 per cent. on their investment. But they want it understood that the investment is an honest one, that dividends are not being paid on mere froth. It is just possible that the La Follette plan to insure a physical valuation will have to be adopted before the people can be convinced.

"It is no wonder that skepticism remains when the railroads so vehemently oppose publicity laws to prevent stock-watering, such as the one now before the legislature of this State. Squeeze the water out and see if much more than 6 per cent. is not earned under a two-cent fare."

On the other hand, the Baltimore *Sun* welcomes the result of the trial as an earnest of prosperity.

In the same vein the New York *Evening Mail* remarks:

"The State raids on the treasuries of the railroad systems had more to do than any single factor in precipitating a panic that reduced by a third the market value of most negotiable securities, threw millions of men out of employment, and for a year and a half has kept business languid. Even so, the disturbing laws, one after another, have come to naught in the Federal courts—and with the acquiescence of a sobered public opinion."

Judge McPherson's decision, says the Philadelphia *Record*, will carry much weight, because it starts from the assumption of the validity of the law, and it sets the law aside only after it had been tested by a fair period of actual operation. According to the St. Louis *Republic*, however, "the preponderating opinion among leading traffic officials is that the three-cent rate will never be in effect again in Missouri." A compromise rate is expected. The same Missouri paper says:

"The Wisconsin legislature, driven by a similar popular demand for lower fares, declined to make an arbitrary decision, and named a commission which, after exhaustive study and investigation, in which the railroads gave material assistance, suggested rates lower than three cents, but higher than two. The work was so well done that the railroads accepted the conclusions. In New York, Governor Hughes assumed the grave responsibility of vetoing a two-cent-fare bill arbitrarily adopted because in its operation it must of necessity work injustice.

"In Ohio, the people had the good fortune to find that a two-cent law, blindly adopted, was justified by subsequent experiences, but it was not due to the wisdom of the lawmakers. In several States two-cent-fare laws have met the same fate as Missouri's.

"Plainly, a rate of fare may not be fixt on the assumption that two cents is either reasonable or sufficient. The proper rate is to be ascertained only at the end of careful and painstaking investigation. It is likely to be found in some cases that two cents is as unjust to the people as in others it is unjust to the railroads. Anything beyond one and one-half cent may be extortion for one railroad while double the amount will cause a loss to others."

An interesting feature of the decision, remarks the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News Press*, is the discovery that the low rate did not stimulate travel to the extent that was expected. While the reduction in rates amounted to 33⅓ per cent., the consequent increase in passenger traffic, according to the testimony, was something between 1 and 3 per cent. The abolition of passes, it appears, increased the earnings less than 1 per cent. The same paper adds:

"The effect of this decision will, no doubt, be wide-spread, and is expected to influence similar controversies in Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. It is quite in line with the marked recession of the wave of regulating hysteria that swept the country two years ago."

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THE ANTHRACITE DEADLOCK

THE flat refusal of the anthracite operators to grant any of the demands of the United Mine Workers at the recent conference in Philadelphia, while bringing negotiations for a time to a standstill, is not looked upon by the press as necessarily presaging a renewal of the strike disasters of 1902. It is reckoned that this last unpleasantry between the operators and miners cost the country $149,572,000, when the loss to railroads, mine operators, miners, and outside business interests was fully computed, and this fact appears to be acting as a strong emergency-brake upon all concerned. The recent conference was the logical result of the expiration of the agreement now governing the relations of mine workers and operators. The present agreement was entered into in the spring of 1906, and is itself an extension of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902. New causes of complaint have sprung up in the last three years which the miners now seek to have adjusted. In refusing the demands of the miners, the operators have proposed that the present agreement, which expires on March 31, be renewed for another term of three years. This the miners have refused to do, and at the same time they have announced their intention of calling a meeting later in the month to consider the situation further:

The present demands of the miners are summed up thus:

First—That an agreement shall be negotiated between the representatives of the miners and the operators of the anthracite region and all disputes arising under the contract shall be adjusted as provided for in the said agreement.

Second—The complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America shall be recognized in our right to provide any method we may adopt for the collection of revenue for the organization.

Third—An eight-hour day with no reduction in wages.

Fourth—That all coal shall be mined and paid for by the ton of 2,000 pounds.

Fifth—A definite and more uniform scale of wages and prices for all classes of labor at all collieries in the anthracite region, and that all employees paid $1.50 or less per day shall receive a 10-per-cent advance, and all employees paid more than $1.50 and less than $2 per day shall receive a 5-per-cent advance.

Sixth—That the system whereby a contract miner has more than one job or employs more than two laborers be abolished.

Seventh—That the employers be required to issue uniform pay statements, designating the name of the company, the name of the employee, the colliery where employed, the amount of wages, and the class of work performed.

Eighth—That the contract be made for a period of one year.

The formal announcement of the refusal of the operators to grant these demands is contained in this statement agreed upon by both sides:

"A committee of seven representatives of anthracite mine workers and a committee of seven representatives of the anthracite operators held a joint meeting in the Reading Terminal Building this afternoon to discuss the mine workers' demands. These demands are the same that were drafted in Scranton, last October.

"The operators declined to accede to the demands. The chief reason offered for the rejection was that any increase in the cost of production would necessitate an advance in the price of coal, and that such an advance was impracticable. The operators said that wages in the anthracite mining industry were already at a high level, and could not be increased.

"The announcement of the operator's position was followed by a free discussion of the various demands, each side stating its views fully in regard thereto. The operators declared their unwillingness to reopen the eight-hour day question and other questions passed upon by the anthracite strike commission of 1902. They also declared themselves opposed to the mine workers' proposition for a one-year agreement.

"They declined to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, chiefly on the ground that it was controlled by bituminous workers. They said they met Mr. Lewis and his committee as representatives of the anthracite mine workers and not as officers of the union. The operators called upon the report of the strike commission to support their refusal to deal with the United Mine Workers.

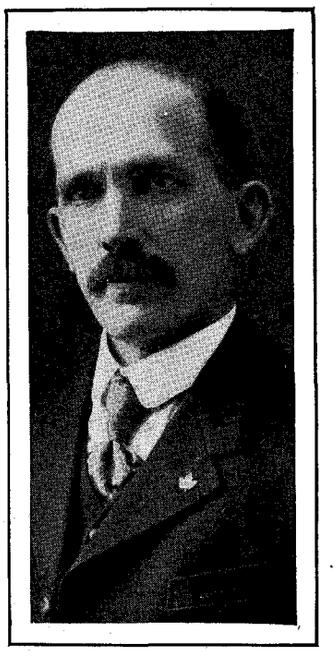
"At the end of the discussion the operators made the definite proposition to renew the present agreement for a term of three years."

The *United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), the official organ of the miners, makes this plea for an amicable settlement:

"This organization is not a champion of strikes. It believes firmly in the arrangement of its difficulties around a table, at which sit the representatives of the coal operators and their employees, there to reason the matter out in a judicial manner, in which all the points in controversy are brought out and discust in a friendly way without the bitterness that always follows a strike or suspension and results in injury to both interested parties.

"The history of the bituminous coal regions shows that since the adoption of this method there has been more general satisfaction existing, a better feeling between the operators and miners has existed and better results have been obtained than in the days of no organization either among operators or miners.

"The attempt at this time to draw the operators and miners of the anthracite region more closely together should receive the countenance, support and good-will of every citizen and business man in that field. A scale of wages mutually agreed upon is the best guaranty to business that it will be allowed to continue without interruption and that peace and tranquillity will prevail during its lifetime."



THOMAS L. LEWIS,

President of the United Mine Workers of America. Speaking for the anthracite miners he says: "We will not qualify one of the demands we have made, but will insist that everything we have asked for shall be granted."

The New York *Evening Post*, which has never been in close sympathy with the miners, discusses their demands at length, and casts a suspicious eye upon their profest disappointment over the failure of the conference to bring results. To quote:

"The demands of the anthracite mine workers are sound in so far that it never hurts to ask for things you have not the least hope of obtaining. A ten-per-cent. increase in wages, the establishment of an eight-hour day, and recognition of the miners' union, are concessions which the operators would stoutly resist at the best of times. They are impossible demands in a year of business depression following upon a year of severe panic, with wages setting steadily toward a decline, and unemployment wide-spread. In 1906, in the very heart of flush times, the coal workers, backed by the benevolent interest of the President himself, got fewer concessions than they now ask for. In 1906 everybody was well off—apparently—and the miners succeeded in making out so strong a case that the increased cost of production involved in their demands became quite secondary. To-day everybody is not quite so well off. There is a growing tendency to weigh the rights of that almost forgotten animal, the consumer, against the rights of the producer, and a possible increase in the price of coal comes home more sharply than it did in 1906. Under the circumstances, it is hard to see why the miners should be disappointed when the operators offer a three years' renewal of the existing agreement."

The New York *Sun* which has also usually opposed the miners, calls attention of both operator and miner to what it considers a significant phase of the controversy. It says:

"The present agreement between operators and miners expires on March 31 of this year. If it should be renewed for a term of

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three years it would expire on March 31, 1912. In June or July of 1912 will be held the conventions for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President to be voted for in the following November.

"We find it as difficult to understand why the operators should deliberately propose to make the next readjustment of wages and rules in the hard-coal country a preliminary of the political campaign of 1912 as we do to credit the report that the miners are reluctant to take advantage of the glittering opportunity offered to them."

TAKING NEW YORK "OUT OF POLITICS"

SO many experiments are being tried in American city governments, such as the recall, the initiative and referendum, and government by commission, that some papers are surprized to see no provision for any of these things in the new charter proposed for New York City last week by the Ivins Commission. The three provisions in the proposed charter that attract the most attention are changes intended to take the city government "out of politics." The commission proposes to get a mayor who would be above petty politics by paying him $25,000 a year, instead of $15,000, as at present, and aldermen who would be statesmen by paying them nothing at all, instead of the present $2,000 a year. The presidents of the various boroughs would be separated from politics by losing their present large political patronage. Controller Metz declares that "the proposed new charter will do more to take the City of New York out of politics and establish it on business lines than anything that has been done heretofore." For some reason it seems to fail to have the enthusiastic support of the Tammany leaders. "It strikes me as a lot of mush," is the candid confession of Senator Thomas F. Grady; and "Little Tim" Sullivan frankly observes that "this gag of taking office-holders out of politics strikes me as nonsense." "Big Tim" Sullivan is quoted as remarking:

"There is one good thing about that new charter. It doesn't deprive you of your life or liberty, lets you hold office if you want to do it for nothing, and doesn't say much about the tariff. In other words, it's a fine charter if you live at New Rochelle or you are serving a life sentence in Dannemora.

"Think of New-York aldermen serving in the board without pay! You might just as well talk of fish in the Hudson deprived of a chance to swim. . . . . .

"Do these fellows want to make it so that only rich men can serve on that board? They'll do it, all right, this way. I'd like to know what's the matter with our present Board of Aldermen, anyhow? It makes Parliament look like a two-spot in a dirty deck, and I don't know of anybody that's got anything on the aldermen. It looks to me like a pretty poor charter, if you want my notion."

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson says:

"New York City is able to pay its officers, and ought to do it, and you could hardly get men to give the best to the city without emolument. Aldermen, too, don't merely sit at one meeting a week, but they are working in their districts. I think aldermen should be named directly from their own districts. If there's a longshore district, let a longshoreman represent it. He knows the district. An alderman is the man who knows everything going on in his district, and knows the needs of his district."

The commission's defense of the provision for unsalaried councilmen runs as follows:

"If the recommendation of the commission be adopted, the council should, it is hoped, become a more important factor in local government, with large and efficient legislative power. The city's experience with an unpaid Board of Education has been so satisfactory that we recommend the abolition of the salary of councilmen in the belief that, if the office is removed from the field of small pecuniary political prizes, it will no longer be utilized as an adjunct to the organized political machinery of parties. It should cease to allure municipally paid agents of local political leaders, but should attract those seriously interested in the solution of municipal problems."

Under this new scheme, thinks the New York *Press* (Rep.), "a better class of citizens is likely to be attracted to its ranks than have made the aldermen so long the butt of the public's jests," and *The Journal of Commerce* says, less hopefully:

"As about every other experiment has been tried for getting a respectable 'legislative body' for the city, we may as well make a test of this. It depends mainly upon the public spirit of citizens and the intelligence and honesty of the electorate, and heretofore these have proved sadly deficient."

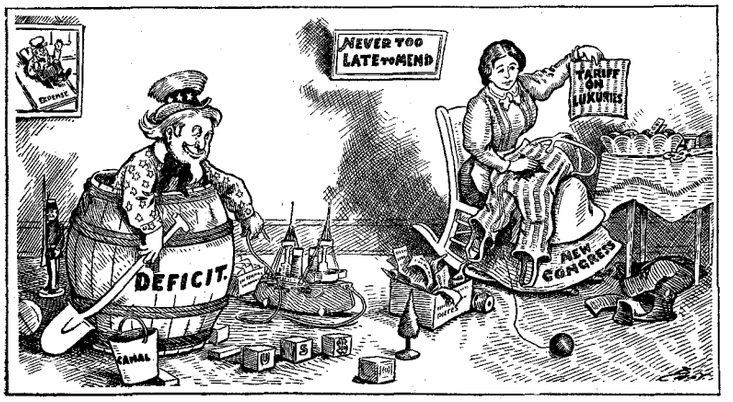
Despair of ever transforming New York into a political heaven, however, is voiced as follows by the New York *Sun* (Ind.):

"We give notice that neither the Ivins charter nor any other administrative scheme devised by human intelligence will ever take the City of New York out of politics. True, the nomenclature may be so changed as to produce the impression for a while that politics are disappearing and the town is being run without politics on 'strictly business lines.' Power may be shifted from a discredited old organ like the Board of Aldermen to a new organ with a fine name resounding of strictly business efficiency, such, for example, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The politics of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will in due time replace the lost politics of the Board of Aldermen."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE suffragette movement is merely an illustration of woman's unwomanity to man.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE seismograph can record an earthquake 5,000 miles away, but it can't foretell one due in five minutes.—*Cleveland Leader.*



CONGRESS—"There, I think that patch might hold for a while, but Sammy will certainly have to go easy." —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

As long as Taft does not insist on putting Yale locks on the canal, perhaps the sea-level type is not imperative.—*Houston Chronicle.*

THE suffragettes are now complaining that not only are there no mirrors in English jails, but no curling-irons. Could man's inhumanity to woman extend further than this?—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH says that muscle does not count for much in life. We assume that the professor never tried to go across Brooklyn Bridge about 5:15 o'clock P.M.—*Richmond Times Despatch.*

WHILE those New-York preachers were discussing the influence of the stage on public morals they might also have added something about the influence of New-York morals on the stage.—*Indianapolis News.*

NOW it is announced that William J. Bryan is to be the chief actor in a political play written by himself. But that is not news. Isn't that what Mr. Bryan has been doing all these years?—*Florida Times-Union.*

MR. KNOX pays a high tribute to the Constitution in giving up four thousand a year for it, and the fact that some one remembered about the Constitution, in the Knox case, is an encouraging sign of the changing times.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

IF John G. Wooley, as reported, has abandoned the Prohibition party because "its work is done," there has been a profound misunderstanding in the country at large as to what the work of that party was.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

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EARTHQUAKE RELIEF MISMANAGED

THE funds contributed largely by the United States and England to the relief of the Italian earthquake victims are being badly administered, says the special correspondent of the London *Times*. The National Committee to whom they were entrusted for distribution has failed to distribute them. This writer accuses no man of dishonesty, but charges a general incompetence, the result of which he thus outlines:

"Everywhere the foreign relief committees are handicapped for lack of funds; visitors have given their own money again and again, and now many of them can give no more. Appeals to the Central Committee in Rome, with its immense fund, are in vain."

What he calls "its immense fund" he further treats of in detail as follows:

"The National Fund, at the disposal of the Central Committee to-day [the last week of February] stands at £840,000, of which the American contribution must have amounted to about £500,000. In addition there is the society for the protection of the orphans, which has received from various sources £40,000, and other less important charitable enterprises."

Yet very little of it has been used for the purpose it was intended to serve, he complains:

"Two months have now gone by, a period long enough to have relieved all immediate distress and to have made a good start in the work of reparation; and still one can only state with dismay how little has actually been effected in comparison with what might have been done. Every day brings tales of distress from villages inland which have not even yet been sufficiently helped, appeals from committees who can not continue their much-needed work of mercy for want of funds, complaints from refugees unhoused still in Messina and Reggio."

BURIED EIGHTEEN DAYS.

These are the three children who were rescued from the ruins of their home in Messina eighteen days after the earthquake. They lived on a little oil, figs, and onions, till the boy, Francesco, dug his way to daylight with his bare hands and called for help. Their mother and younger sister were killed in the same room where the children were imprisoned.

The National Committee have proved themselves utterly unequal to the occasion, we are told. Thus, for instance:

"From the first this committee seem to have entirely misconceived the part they were asked to play. Their names alone were sufficient guaranty that the money at their disposal would be honestly spent in whatever seemed to them to be the wisest way of relief, and that there could be no possibility of a repetition of the scandals which, unfortunately, attended former distributions.

"Nevertheless they appear to have regarded themselves as objects of possible suspicion, and have shown throughout an excess of caution which, in view of the urgent and immediate necessities of the case, has been exasperating. The money was there for immediate relief and to prevent unnecessary suffering; they have chosen to regard it as a sacred trust for the future as well as the present needs of the victims, and have acted as tho they might be called to account for any miserable 10,000 francs which might possibly fall into the wrong hands."

He sums up their failure in the following plain words concerning the unused relief funds, kept back at the very moment when they were most needed by the sufferers:

"The worst reproach that can be made against the Central Committee lies in their terrible neglect of the more distant suffering. . . . There has been no method either in their giving or in their refusing. They have given daily doles to refugees for an arbitrarily fixt period, and suspended this allowance without any reference to the question as to whether the refugees could support themselves or not. They have given, small sums it is true, to prefects of different towns, a system of distribution which is not the most satisfactory; they have refused help even to their own officials of the Red Cross. It has never occurred to them to make use of organizations, more enterprising than themselves, and offer to supplement the dwindling funds of committees on the spot which are now at the end of their resources. And the most damning fact against them is that now, after weeks of terrible suffering which might have been relieved by more enterprise and a more liberal expenditure of money, they remain with the great bulk of their fund still in hand."

CANADA AS THE WORLD'S GRANARY

THE center of gravity in the world's wheat market shifted when the United States found that our people consumed all the wheat raised in our territory, leaving none for exportation. Yet even now this country raises more wheat (634,000,000 bushels) than any other single country in the world and about sixty times as much as our neighbor on the north. Canada, however, is looked upon by some Italian economists as the coming bread-giver of the civilized world, altho at this moment Italy itself is producing nearly twice as much wheat as the Dominion. According to a writer in the *Minerva* (Rome), the help of the Dominion in giving bread to the hungry is now urgently needed. This supreme cereal, altho at present cultivated so widely and so plentifully, says this Roman weekly, is beyond the reach of such multitudes that "many economists have published statistics of an alarming character, as they tend to prove that the human race increases so fast that it is in danger, in the near future, of meeting the fate of Count Ugolino." The writer tries to reassure these alarmists by pointing to Canada:

"Fortunately the cultivation of wheat has for the last few years been developed to a phenomenal degree in the fertile and boundless plains of Western Canada, and the production is all the while increasing. The day is not far distant when Canada, cultivated with eager industry by the robust arms of the immigrants who are crowding in, will become the granary of the world, as Egypt was of the Roman Empire."

These statements are supported by statistics which show that Canada herself does not consume a tithe of her wheat production. Railroads are being built or projected which will bring her cereals to the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific and in a few years the Dominion, now tenth in the list, will reap more grain than any other single country in the world. This opinion is further warranted by the fact that at this present moment Western Canada, long abandoned to Indians, half-breeds, cowboys, and ranches occupied without a title, has recently been settled by sturdy farmers from all lands, Swedes, Germans, English, and last, but by no means least, pioneers of experience from our own West. To quote the figures given by this writer:

"When it is considered that 25,000,000 bushels suffice for the home

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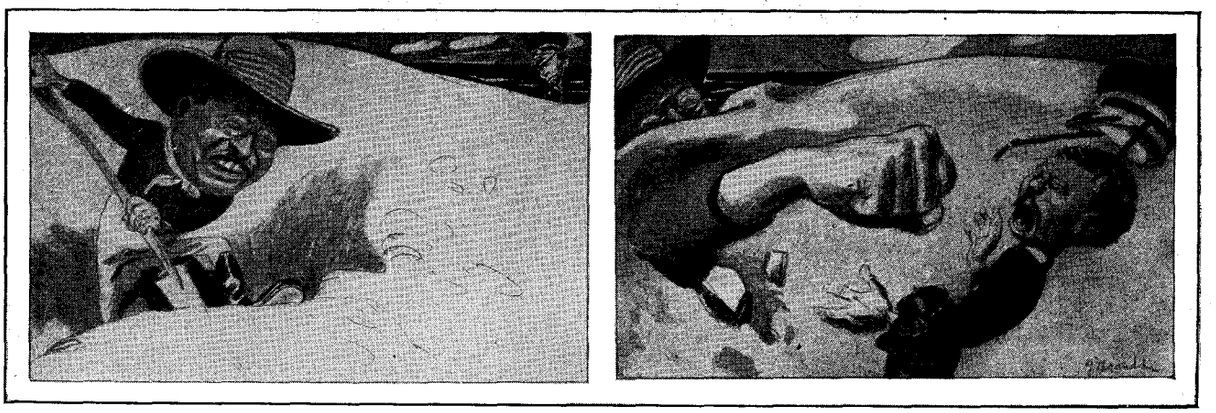


SUSPICIOUS YELLOW FRIEND—"You said you loved me, Teddy. Why, then, are you so eager to make a way into the Pacific?"

TEDDY—"So that I may more promptly give you my hand, dearest Jap."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

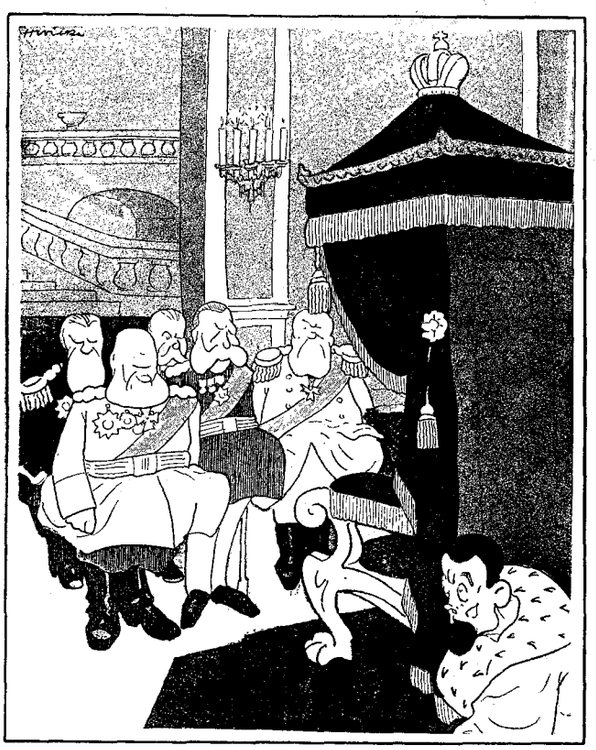
consumption of Canada, it will be seen how vast a quantity of wheat is available for exportation. It has been calculated by Canadian statisticians and publicists that in twenty-five years the area of the wheat-fields in Western Canada will amount to 6,000,000 acres. As the average production of each acre is 18.98 bushels, which is 50 per cent. more than the average productivity of the rest of the world, Canada will be able to put upon the market an amount of grain equal to half of the world's total production, which at the present moment does not exceed 1,500,000,000 bushels."

The promise of the past harvest (1908) proves that these predictions may not be exaggerated. As this writer says:

"The harvest of last year brought $100,000,000 to the farmers of Canada. This success in the cultivation of grains has inspired the movement which eventually must result in the abandonment of every other department of agriculture, in order that every effort may be concentrated on the production of wheat."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PANAMA TO CALIFORNIA'S RESCUE—Last fall the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor told the people of California that when the Panama Canal is done, the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines intend to run direct steamers from European ports to our Pacific coast, by way of the Canal. These steamers will bring such a flood of white immigrants, in the opinion of Mr. Paul Henrix, who writes in the Paris *Figaro*, that the problem of Oriental immigration will sink out of sight. As he puts it:

"It is highly probable that a large part of Japanese success in California results from the slowness with which the white population multiplies in those regions. The difficulties of the journey and high railway fare debar the immigrants who land in New York from reaching that distant country which was long ago the Eldorado dreamed of by every adventurer. Things will certainly be changed when the completion of the Panama Canal shall have



THE CZAR'S QUANDARY.

"What makes their pockets bulge out so? Are they bomb-throwers or merely grafters?"

—*Ulk* (Stuttgart).

SOLVED.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR—"Believe me, dear Nicholas, there is only one thing to do. Let the anarchists kill all the police, and the police kill all the anarchists. Then we shall have a little peace."

—*Rire* (Paris).

THORNS IN THE CZAR'S CROWN.

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rendered more accessible the fertile region of the Pacific coast. The Japanese will then find themselves swamped in the crowds of new arrivals from Europe and the fear of Japanization will die a natural death."

CHINA'S STRUGGLE TO BE MODERN

CHINA is at present in the throes of a conflict which will either result in her Europeanization, social, political, and military, or else sink her once more in Oriental lethargy and stagnation. The Court, the Chinese of the old school, almost all the mandarins and functionaries, and all the Manchus, are for reaction. Against them stand up the Kak-Ming-Thong (antidynastic party), which consists of the reformers, the students, three-fourths of the learned class, all the schools and colleges, and two-thirds of the commonalty. Joseph Manthieu, whose statements in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) we are reproducing, thinks that in general China, notwithstanding the reactionaries and the Boxers, is eager to adopt the ideas of Europe. This is apparent in the new fashion of Chinese dress, we are told, in China's rampant feminism, and the desire to raise an army and a navy in accordance with European standards. The Chinese of both sexes are abandoning their ancestral styles, and we read:

"Men and women give up without regret their ancient traditions in order to conform with European usages. Knowing the great reverence of their fathers for the pigtail, the men gladly sacrifice this appendage when it becomes a question of dressing like Europeans. The passion for imitation, the longing for a European costume, quite takes possession of them. They become infatuated to such a point that even those whose office or position compels them to wear the legendary queue and the national habit, assume, at least, the European hat, shoes, and trousers. The appetite for travel, the desire to see things, to get beyond their native soil, quite dominate the young Celestials. Colleges, universities, military schools, and institutions modeled on European originals, are founded and persistently maintained in every province."

The great cry of the Reformers is "Liberty," as uttered for the first time by the Cantonese reformer Hong-Yao-Way. They are never tired of the term. "On every occasion, under any pretext, the word falls from their lips under the spur of enthusiasm." They use it also for the purpose of commercial advertising. European shoes are "liberty shoes." So with "liberty hats"; "liberty furniture." It is thus the observer sees "the breeze of emancipation blowing briskly through the Middle Kingdom, presaging an approaching overthrow of all things old."

A decided evidence of this appears in the rise of Chinese feminism. Formerly imprisoned in separate apartments, "the women, and even the young girls, show themselves in the public streets. To the amazement and horror of the old-fashioned Celestials, to the enthusiasm of the younger generation, the fair sex are seen everywhere at liberty." To quote further:

"They found boarding-schools, they hold meetings, they draw up petitions, and raise such a tumult against the Government that the Viceroy has been compelled by their noisy importunities to institute normal schools for women in every province."

In Chicago as well as in Tokyo there are found many of these "graceful, almond-eyed students taking courses in medicine, science, or law." Chinese ladies are attached to the National Red Cross Society, and are saleswomen in the bazars held for a charitable object at Canton.

The opposite side of this rosy picture appears when we are told that the making of a vast army after the Western model and a navy that can rank with the great navies of the world means the grinding down of the people under heavier taxation. This is the strong argument against foreign influence and foreign alliances put forth by the Boxers. Mr. Manthieu says of this problem:

"If the revolution which is going on in China were confined to the peaceful changes which we have just touched upon, there would be no cause for alarm. But at present the movement is assuming such national and military proportions as are absolutely formidable. The Boxers, who in 1900 gave so much trouble to the foreign legations in Peking, have by no means disappeared from the scene. On the contrary, they flourish and mobilize themselves in the provinces, more powerful and more threatening than ever. By incantations, mesmerism, and false declarations they succeed in enrolling in their ranks many of the youths of the country."

The reformers, however, think they have the Army on their side. It is of course obvious that the first institution to undergo reform and Europeanization must be the great host of fighters of the Flowery Kingdom, surrounded as it is by modern armies, Asiatic as well as European. The soldiers imbibe European notions from the European drill sergeants and commanders who train them, and the people are in turn imbued with the spirit of Western reform. Hence this writer observes:

"While it is, of course, impossible for the Army to express

CHINA'S THREE-YEAR-OLD EMPEROR.

His august majesty, Pu-Yi, is seen standing, holding tightly to the hand of his father, Prince Chun, who holds in his lap the Emperor's younger brother. It need hardly be said that Prince Chun, as Regent, is the real ruler.

openly its predilection, the faithful members of the Kak-Ming stoutly maintain that the military are unalterably pledged to their cause. They declare that it is time for the partizans of the throne to give up their delusions in this matter and to recognize the fact that the present dynasty has begun its decline."

It is interesting to compare with these remarks the judiciously qualified but none the less optimistic expressions of *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai). In this Anglo-Chinese organ we read:

"The record of China's progress during 1908 marks, unfortunately, but an infinitesimal step toward the completion of the full task of reform. Her whole system of finance and taxation is at fault; there is no organized development of her mineral resources; her methods of agriculture are antiquated and no improvement has taken place in the production of silk, tea, and other important exports. But the year that sees a man come to the front capable of impressing his will upon the nation in the cause of progress and reform will find her, in view of the preparation already achieved, approaching her goal with rapid strides."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A BRITISH ARMY TO MATCH GERMANY'S

A BRITISH army equal to that of Germany is what Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, proposes to raise for England, with the assistance of the Colonies. Altho a good deal of ridicule both in the serious press and in *Punch* has been thrown by London journalists and cartoonists on the "Territorial Army," the London

HOME AGAIN FROM THE PEACE VISIT.

EDWARD—"Just hold this olive-branch a moment while I sign an order for a pair of new warships."

—*Ulk* (Stuttgart).

Times takes the matter seriously, and thus reports, from a recent speech of the War Secretary, the details of his scheme:

"You see what is possible. It is that the colonies can add to the 14 second-line divisions that we have at home 16 further second divisions, giving a second-line Army of Empire for home defense of 30 divisions altogether; and that, added to the 16 regular first-line divisions for oversea use, gives an Army of Empire, conceivable, and practicable, and something we may reasonably hope to attain, of not fewer than 46 divisions—equivalent to 23 army corps. The Army of Germany is just 23 army corps, and no other army in the world has any organization so great."

Further on in his speech Mr. Haldane remarked that "Canada has already telegraphed a warm assent, and I have reason to hope that other dominions will follow suit." *The Times* speaks with great satisfaction about the vast number of men who are offering for service in the newly projected army. It is said by some papers, such as *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London), that Major Du Maurier's play has had something to do with the revival of enthusiasm. London, with its large masses of mercantile and professional toilers, has hitherto been somewhat backward in furnishing recruits. But at last it has done its duty, says *The Times*, which proceeds as follows:

"The London public was apathetic, superior persons sniffed contemptuously, and the prophets prophesied failure. All the more credit is due to those who had faith in ultimate success and have justified their faith by achieving success. They have sacrificed time and money and personal comfort in what their neighbors derided as plowing the sands, and the only thing that the scoffers can now do to put themselves right is to have the generosity to admit that they were wrong. The skeleton battalions have been filled up till they rank among the best in the country; . . . they will soon be actually in the foremost place. This is a victory over ignorance and indifference, the two hardest foes in the world to fight."

Other English newspapers are by no means so sanguine, and altho the Liberal Manchester *Guardian* naturally is inclined to support the present Ministry, we read in the columns of this most powerful organ of its party in Northern England:

"Such an army would be a menace to the peace of the world, and its first result would be to provoke a hostile combination against this country. The world would never willingly allow one nation to have the control of the greatest army and also the greatest navy. Every nation must make its choice between the two, and every attempt to exaggerate the size of the army beyond what is necessary is a blow at our naval supremacy. . . . But the objection to Mr. Haldane's ideals goes deeper still. It seems to us an essentially illiberal thing to tempt the colonies into expenditure which is far beyond their requirements for home defense. If they make themselves equal to home defense, we are quite prepared to leave it to them whether they render assistance in imperial quarrels. Any attempt to reduce this assistance to the form of a bond is not only an ungenerous return for the help that they gave us in the Boer War, but is likely to defeat the ends that it has in view."

This is merely repeated in a more acrimonious form by the Conservative *Saturday Review* (London), in which ridicule is heaped upon the War Minister's "Utopian" scheme for vying with the Army of Germany. To quote the words of this editorial:

"It seems almost superfluous to dilate on the absurdity of the comparison or the assumption that the possession of so loosely organized and partially trained a force 'would insure our power to defend ourselves against any aggressor.' What possible comparison can be made between such a force as a whole and the highly trained German Army? It is true that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa might organize their forces on Mr. Haldane's territorial plan. . . . But we doubt whether the hard-headed colonial would submit to waste his money on such fantasies with the same complacency as our gullible taxpayers."

GOOD PREPARATION.

Before he went to Africa, President Roosevelt was attacked by the wild beasts in Congress.

—Tokyo *Puck*.

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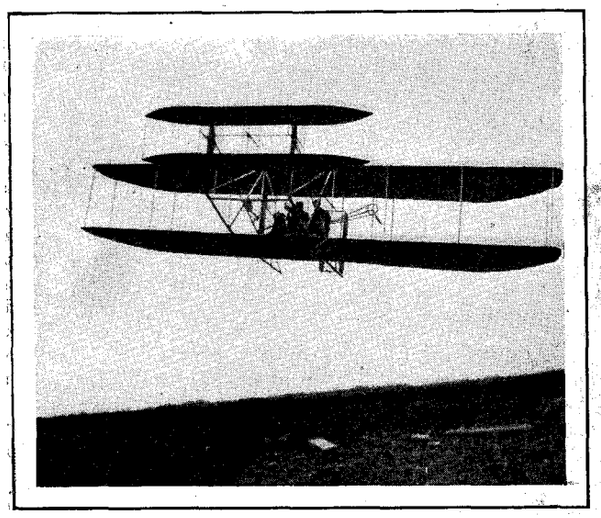
FUTURE OF THE AEROPLANE

AT the end of an interesting review of "Aviation in 1908," read as a lecture in the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne by Pierre Roger Jourdain, of the Aero Club of France, and now printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 13), the author has some words to say about the prospect of putting the aeroplane



WILBUR WRIGHT GIVING COUNT DE LAMBERT A LESSON IN FLYING.

to useful work in the near future. Mr. Jourdain believes that this device, if it is to come into general use, must satisfy three conditions: it must be easy to run, it must not cost too much, and it must be of some appreciable use. He goes on:

"Now we must acknowledge that the machines are not extremely difficult to run. This is not the consideration that must give us pause. Mr. Delagrange is a sculptor; he had never flown, and yet he rapidly obtained very satisfactory results. And if Voisin is to be believed, Mr. Moor-Brabazon has made a still more sensational beginning. Apprenticeship is certainly longer with the Wright type. Mr. Wright has engaged to teach pupils in a period of three months. One of them, Count de Lambert, already understands how to run the machine, but still makes his flights accompanied by Mr. Wright, who does not yet dare to let him go alone. It is certain that this type of apparatus requires extraordinary sureness of hand to avoid possible accidents. It is noteworthy also that the Wright machines have never flown elsewhere than on their practise-grounds.

"As regards the cost of construction, it is evident that aeroplanes will be much cheaper than automobiles. The aeroplane, in fact, requires only planes of canvas or aluminum, a motor, a screw—that is all. We have no complicated gears made of special steels . . . and we have no pneumatic tires.

"A machine of the Wright or the Voisin type costs to-day 20,000 francs [$4,000], but this price may be lowered. Competition, here as elsewhere, will contribute toward this, and we already find certain builders, such as Messrs. De Pischoff and Koechlin, accepting orders for machines, deliverable after trial, at prices of 5,000 francs [$1,000]; I believe that this will be the usual figure a little later. It will be as it was with the automobile; what costs is to establish a model, and from the day when aeroplanes are made by the hundred, each machine will be very cheap.

"But in order that aeroplanes may be cheap there must be many orders for them, and that many may be ordered, people must want them.

"As far as we have gone, it is evident that devices for aviation would be of extraordinary service. They will, in fact, allow us to travel swiftly and directly, and we shall no longer hesitate to visit points that are now difficult of access. For example, I may cite two very typical letters that I have recently seen at a builder's. One is from an engineer of a large electric plant, who writes:

"'Dear sir, I find myself in the Alps, where, during the greater part of the year, there is no going about, because the snow is five or six feet deep; it is absolutely impossible, therefore, for me to inspect our transmission line. I should like to know the price of your aeroplanes, and the conditions of delivery.'

"The other letter comes from the Caucasus, and is also from an engineer, who says:

"'Dear sir, in our country the roads are so bad that it is impossible to run an automobile over them. Please send me a plan of an aeroplane for two persons.'

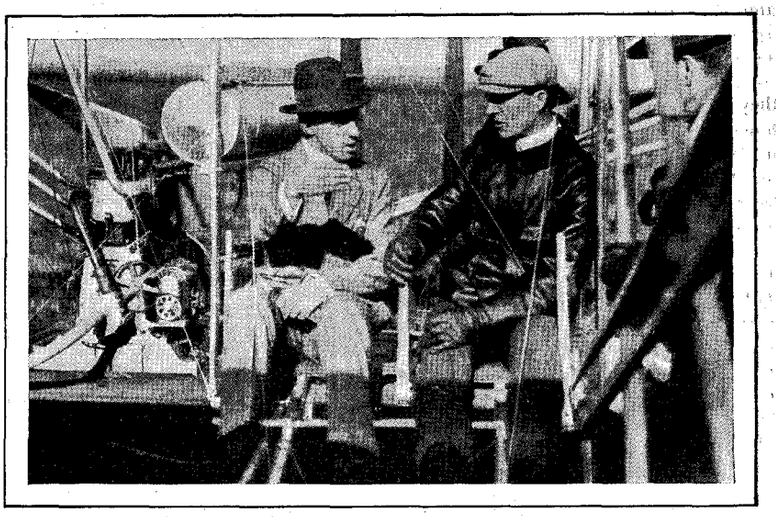
"This is practical aviation, with a vengeance!

"We shall go straight and quick — straight, because there will be no obstacle; as to possible speeds, these are open to discussion.

"It is certain that we shall obtain very great momentary speeds. We shall have at our disposal the unlimited force of gravity. As soon as we have lifted our machine above ground, it will always be possible to transform into the energy of speed the potential energy that we have stored up by rising."

At present, however, the writer goes on to say, no aeroplane has mounted high enough to make use of this principle, and the speed attained has been due wholly to the power of the propellers, not at all to gravity. But why have the machines kept so close to the ground? This brings Mr. Jourdain to the question of safety, which he thinks will soon be settled satisfactorily to all. If the motor fails, the aeroplane, he reminds us, will not drop, but will coast down to the ground in any direction the driver may choose to steer. Starting from a height of, say, 300 feet, the machine may travel 1,500 to 1,800 feet before landing, which means that the aviator may take his choice of any point within a circle of this radius, for reaching ground. It would be strange if he could not select a proper landing-place within this distance.

In closing, Mr. Jourdain assures his readers that aviation is peculiarly a French art, in spite of the feats of the Wright brothers.



"MY WIFE WON'T LET ME."

The King of Spain and Wilbur Wright on the Wright aeroplane at Pau. This is the machine on which he did not fly—by request of his Queen.

These, he says, are only apt pupils of "the French aviator Chanute." Now Mr. Chanute, altho born in France, was educated from boyhood in New York and is as purely an American as any one of our thousands of successful citizens of foreign birth. Americans may still be pardoned for thinking that they have had a good deal to do with the development of mechanical flight.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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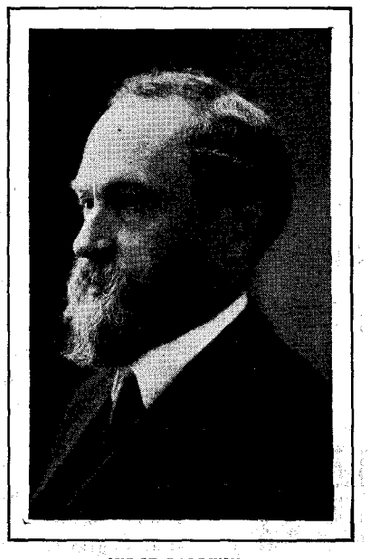
A JURIST'S REPLY TO MÜNSTERBERG

THE interesting suggestions of Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, that psychology may be made, in many cases, to serve as the handmaiden of justice, have been noticed from time to time in these columns. He has gathered them in a volume entitled "On the Witness Stand: Essays on Psychology and Crime," and a review in *Science* (New York, February 19), signed by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, professor in Yale University, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, enables us to see how Professor Münsterberg's somewhat radical ideas strike a jurist of national reputation. Naturally, of course, Judge Baldwin takes a lawyer's view. Familiar with the practise of courts, he questions whether the author gives them sufficient credit for the rules which they have themselves worked out to aid them in the search for truth. We read:



JUDGE BALDWIN,

Who thinks Professor Münsterberg misunderstands American juries and lawyers and "discredits their intelligence on quite insufficient grounds."

"His criticisms are addrest to those in which the trial is by jury, and there is no examination of the accused by the presiding judge. The American juryman is commonly of more than average education and ability, else he would not be found upon the panel. Among twelve such men there will be those who have met, not only the ordinary, but some of the extraordinary experiences of life. They all know what strong emotion is. They are no strangers to the force of temptation, of suggestion, of the association of ideas. They are in one respect, and that an important one, more competent to weigh the value of testimony than a professor of psychology, because they are nearer to the ordinary witness in character and circumstance. They have learned from a lifetime of buying and selling, of giving and obeying orders, of hiring and discharging, of hearing news and telling news, how difficult it is for two men to see or understand a thing in exactly the same way, and how impossible it is for them to describe it exactly in the same way.

"The lawyers and judges, too, have been schooled in certain rules of evidence. Professor Münsterberg is wrong when he says that they hope to get the exact truth, when they ask some cabman how much time passed between a cry and a shot. They know, and the jury know, that what seems to some a space of minutes, will seem to others, and perhaps with better reason, a space of seconds. Witnesses may differ on the size or length or form of a field, 'and yet,' says the author, 'there is no one to remind the court that the same distances must appear quite differently under a hundred different conditions.' He would have the psychologist intervene, and explain all this to a dozen men whose every-day experience has taught it to them from boyhood.

"So when he declares that 'the confidence in the reliability of memory is so general that the suspicion of memory illusions evidently plays a small rôle in the mind of the juryman' and cross-examining lawyer, he discredits their intelligence on quite insufficient grounds."

Professor Münsterberg's suggestion that witnesses be examined by a psychologist with regard to their powers of perception and memory, their faculty of attention, their lines of association, the strength of their volition, and their impressibility by suggestion, next receives the critic's attention. Says Judge Baldwin:

"He does not tell us whether he would have this examination take place in or out of court. If in court, it is obvious that it would greatly multiply the questions for the jury to decide, and be mainly unintelligible to them except as supplying a basis for the examiner's ultimate conclusions; if out of court, it would involve wearisome statements, probably from more than one expert, of the experiments tried, and open the way to a still more wearisome cross-examination. In either case, the prospect of submitting to such an ordeal would make many men and more women unwilling to testify in court, and so tend to dissuade them from letting it be known that they are cognizant of material facts.

"The author urges a resort to the association-test, or the automatograph, in the case of those charged with crime; saying that a guilty man, of course, will not object, since he can not refuse and yet affirm his innocence.

"This ignores the settled construction of the provision in all our constitutions, that the accused can never be compelled to give evidence against himself.

"The effect of suggestion on a witness is spoken of as something to be understood and explained only by a profest psychologist. The rule of all Anglo-American courts, which excludes questions naturally leading to a desired answer as to a material fact, shows how well jurists have appreciated this particular tendency of the human mind. . . . . .

"Disrespect for law the author counts as an important cause of crime. In that view, it is questionable whether he was wise in giving so much space to the psychological aspects of two recent murder trials; that of Moyer, in which he made a scientific examination of the main witness for the State, and concluded that he was an honest one, tho the jury did not believe him, and another in Chicago, where a man was hanged upon his own confession, whom Professor Münsterberg, without having examined him, pronounced innocent.

"Like all that comes from the author's prolific pen, this book is thoughtful and suggestive.

"It would be more valuable if, instead of dwelling solely on the aid which psychological experts could render to courts, he had also discust the practical difficulties which lie in the way."

BERNARD SHAW ON DOCTORS

A CONVENTION attended solely by persons considered "undesirable citizens" by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw would be almost as large and respectable as a session of the Ananias Club. The medical profession, as at present constituted, has now fallen under the ban of his displeasure, and he advocates what he calls its "socialization." His principal points, made at a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society in London, and received not unkindly by many in his audience, are thus given by *The Hospital* (London, February 20):

"The doctor is forced by competition to be a tradesman, who sells 'cures' for what he can get. The average doctor is 'appallingly and humiliatingly poor,' and consequently a dangerous man. He dare not be 'scientifically honest' with his patients, who would change their doctor if he ventured to tell them the truth and show them their ignorance. But the doctor is as honest as he can afford to be. The doctor shows much skill in adapting himself to the delusions of the patient, and as soon as he gets into general practise unlearns much of the hygiene which his hospital training has taught him. On a wholly unscientific plane, the doctor does surprizingly well. It is thoroughly wrong that a doctor's income should be reduced by his own efficiency, and that by the advances of preventive medicine many doctors should be ruined. A bishop is not expected to blow the organ, but a doctor is expected to do any trumpery work, however great his skill. Under the competitive system men of transcendent ability waste their time on trivialities, and duffers are called upon to undertake work which is beyond them. The 'socialization' of the profession would remedy this. Socialism in the profession has already made strides, as is shown by the ever-growing number of medical men in the public service. The position of the medical officer of health is extremely enviable. Not being dependent on the whims of his patients, he alone can be independent and scientific in his pursuit of hygiene. His success is judged by his vital statistics. There is much need for the intelligent application of statistical science to public health.

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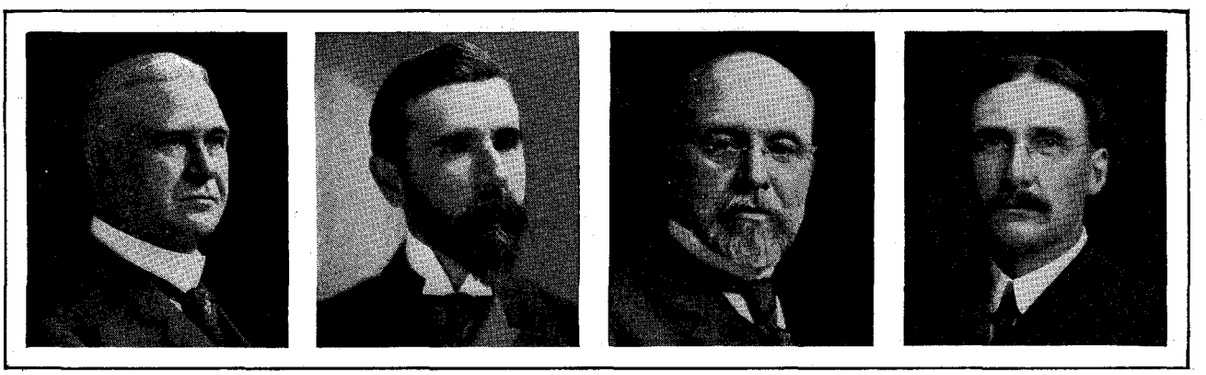

DR. JOHN H. LONG, Professor of Chemistry, Northwestern University, Chicago.

PROF. RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, Director of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

PROF. IRA D. REMSEN, President Johns Hopkins University.

DR. C. A. HERTER, Professor of Physiological Chemistry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

THE BOARD THAT DISAGREES WITH DR. WILEY.

This is possible only in the public service. Compulsory hygiene is spreading, and doctors are assuming rights over children to the exclusion of the rights of parents. This is well, but these powers can not be exercised by individual tradesmen. The state must step in. Socialism would give every medical man the alternative of working honorably in the public service independent of the quackery which the demands of patients almost impose on private practitioners."

In the discussion which followed, we are told, Sir T. Clifford Allbutt and Sir Victor Horsley exprest a qualified approval of many of Mr. Shaw's propositions.

ECHOES OF THE BENZOATE STRIFE

WE hear less than formerly of food-preservatives. Doubtless the discussion regarding them has been of use and will have good results. Whether the outcome will, on the whole, be favorable to the prepared-food industry or not can hardly be determined yet. In general, the medical experts seem inclined to condemn preservatives or to advise caution in their use. Many manufacturers, while admitting the undesirableness of certain chemical antiseptics, are sure that others, such as benzoate of soda, are quite harmless, and strenuously maintain their right to use such substances, with advantage, as they claim, to the consumer. As for the public, it is learning, in most cases with surprize, that chemical preservatives have been generally used at all. The result may be, in some cases, the discontinuance of canned food by those wishing to be on the safe side. On the other hand, it will be realized by others that common salt and vinegar are both preservatives which have been used for centuries, and there will seem to be no reason why other approved salts and acids should not be admitted into the same class. Indeed, it is now asserted by some chemists that the old preservatives, in certain combinations, are harmful where the new ones are innocent. Says Prof. E. E. Smith, of Fordham University, in a recent paper quoted by *The Journal of Commerce* (New York, February 8), speaking of a variety of tomato catchup put up with vinegar and spices:

"I would like to say that the use of either the acetic-acid process or the acetic-acid-spice method presents a very important advantage to a dishonest manufacturer—Dr. Wiley to the contrary notwithstanding—and a corresponding disadvantage to the consumer. This exists in view of the fact that these products yield a result, in which the quality of the raw material is concealed by the preponderance of high-seasoning. On the other hand, it is distinctly to the credit of the manufacturers of the products in which benzoate of soda is used that the product of preservative itself is tasteless, and that the catchups themselves are not overacidulated, are not overspiced, and are not overcooked. With such a catchup a person may form his own idea of the quality of the material employed, and the flavor of that material."

The reversal of Dr. Wiley by President Roosevelt's referee board in the benzoate matter is lamented by some as an interference with the Pure Food Law. That it is really no such thing is asserted by *The American Food Journal* (Chicago, February 15). Says this paper:

"The Pure Food Law does not approve or prohibit preservatives in food. It does not condemn nor allow benzoate of soda. . . . With the possible exception of alcohol in confectionery, no non-poisonous or harmless product is prohibited by the Food and Drugs Act in foods, either specifically or by general classification.

"Therefore, in enforcing the Food Law as regards benzoate of soda it is simply a question whether or not benzoate of soda in foods in the amount in which it is used is injurious to health. If benzoate of soda is injurious, it is a violation of the Food Law to use it in foods. If not injurious, it is no violation of the law to use it in foods. . . . . .

"Therefore, the Food Law is as firm as it ever was; more substantial in fact, as its enforcement may be founded on truth and not error; on facts and not fancies; on sound sense and not sensationalism. . . . . .

"This benzoate-of-soda reversal is only an incident in Dr. Wiley's relations with the enforcement of the Food Law. If the error was one of observation or opinion, it would not be of vital importance. Unfortunately it is one of far greater magnitude, as it concerns the question as to whether or not Dr. Wiley with his peculiarly constructed mind, however valuable as an agitator, is fitted for duties requiring a well-balanced, conservative, and unprejudiced mind searching only for the truth and with a high regard for the truth."

Discussing the same subject, the editors of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, February) say:

"The standing and character of the eminent men composing the referee board eliminate the slightest question in regard to the thoroughness and open-mindedness of their investigations. They were appointed to ascertain if possible the facts concerning the influence of sodium benzoate on the human body. Their investigations were pursued individually and their report represents the sum-total of their respective findings. The unanimity of the report, backed by the character of the men making it, certainly demands respectful acceptance. No stronger evidence bearing on the subject could be obtained. But this does not mean that Dr. Wiley's work was or is valueless. In fact we have felt that his brief on benzoate of soda was the best that he has ever made. Laying aside its premature publication and other irrelevant details, the Government Bulletin on benzoate of soda is a notable contribution to the subject and deserves the most respectful consideration. That its premises are controverted or even proven wrong does not make valueless the careful, painstaking work which it represents and records. It is part—and a valuable part—of the literature of the subject. Science is built up from conflicting opinions, and no honest research, however erroneously interpreted, is ever wasted. . . . . .

"The question of food-preservatives is bound to loom large for some time to come. The evidence to date points to the comparative harmlessness of benzoate of soda. If manufacturers wish to

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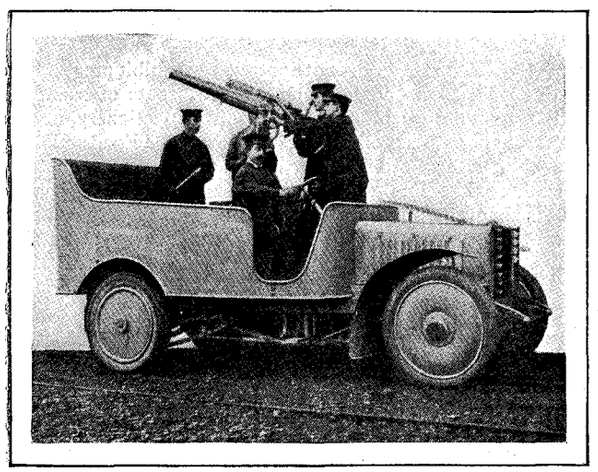
use it, they should be allowed to, always provided that a true statement of the quantity employed be placed upon the label. Let the consumer then decide whether he prefers catchups, sauces, etc., kept sweet by .1 of 1 per cent. of benzoate of soda, or those that are indifferently preserved by an acetic-acid extract of spices. . . . . .

"The statement is frequently made that our mothers and grandmothers never used any preservatives. This is untrue, for the good housewife did use the best of vinegar and the various spices in large quantities. More than this, in spite of the most careful selection of her materials and the most careful cooking, it was a common experience to have the catchup, and chilli-sauce 'spoil,' and require recooking. To get back to the fundamental question it seems, therefore, a fair proposition to allow manufacturers to use small quantities of benzoate of soda, if on no other basis than that of the lesser of two evils. Make them tell the truth about the quantity, and let the consumer decide. . . . . .

"The sodium-benzoate question, viewed from no matter what standpoint, in its ultimate analysis to date justifies no other verdict than the Scotch one of 'not proven.' Dr. Wiley made the mistake of condemning too hastily on insufficient evidence, and we fear that the referee board have made a similar error tho in the opposite direction. That neither Dr. Wiley nor the referee board have been able to produce absolutely conclusive evidence on either side of the controversy shows that while sodium benzoate



NEW GERMAN AUTOMOBILE WITH MACHINE-GUN.

can not be considered absolutely harmless, any harmful action it may actually exert must be very slight and remote. This is only the reasonable, fair view to take. If manufacturers are able to demonstrate that they can provide satisfactory catchup and condiments that will 'keep' without sodium benzoate, which we insist they have not done as yet, the public will assuredly support them, and thus drive the preparations containing preservatives from the market."

In closing, this journal quotes with approval the portions of a recent address by Joseph Ruau, French Minister of Agriculture, translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST in October last, to the effect that an ideal law should strive to encourage the best commercial practise and to extend and perpetuate it, rather than to define and seek out the worst practise. In other words, it should be constructive—not destructive.

NEW MILITARY MOTOR-CAR.—A new automobile for use with a machine-gun, now turned out by a German factory, is thus described by Dr. A. Gradenwitz in *La Nature* (Paris, February 13):

"The function creates the organ. The dirigible balloon and the aeroplane are on the eve of becoming redoubtable engines of war; an organ of defense must be created. It would seem that so far only the automobile has been thought of for the purpose; and there are already several types of vehicles of this kind.

"A German house, the Rhenish Hardware and Machine Company, has just introduced a new type—a partly armored motor-car with a machine-gun, having a four-cylinder naphtha motor of 20 horse-power. The system of transmission is the same as in ordinary automobiles. . . . This car can easily hold four persons. The gun, of the Hotchkiss type, is mounted in the space between the front and rear seats; it turns on a special carriage . . . which enables it to cover the entire ground surrounding the automobile, with no movement of the latter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE, "FALSELY SO CALLED"

"NEWSPAPER science" has long been a byword among scientific men, and to some almost anything that bears the name of "popular science" is a thing abhorrent. To them most of what is called science is for experts only, and can not be explained to the profane vulgar—in other words, to the citizen of ordinary education. Unfortunately, too many of the current attempts at such explanations give false ideas of what they try to elucidate. It may be proper, however, to condemn these without denying the possibility of improving upon them. A reviewer in *Science* (New York, February 19) seems to hold the balance very justly, when he says:

"To put in simple and elegant language descriptions and explanations of natural phenomena is to offer every one that knowledge and understanding that broadens our sympathies; that increases our interest in the world about us; that makes us more contented and more useful human beings. No nobler work than this can any man do—the work that Tyndall, that Sir Robert Ball, that Darwin, and many another devoted follower of nature loved so much and did so well. The popular books that men like these produce can never be too numerous, nor can the publisher devote to them more of his beautifying art than they deserve.

"Unfortunately, however, there is another class of books with natural phenomena for their titles; books, of which the one under review is typical, attractively written and prettily illustrated, but filled with false explanations—counterfeit mental coin palmed off on the innocent, to their inestimable harm. Such books do not spread knowledge, nor do they even leave the mental tablets of the uninformed receptively blank, but, on the contrary, scribble all over them an almost ineradicable jumble of errors, which must somehow be got rid of before the unfortunate victim is ready even to begin to learn the truth.

"Surely the author of a book treating of a scientific subject must know that he knows what he is talking about, or know that he doesn't know. In the first case, let his explanations be simple, clear, complete. In the second, let him have sufficient judgment to leave attempted explanations alone, for they are sure to be wrong, and therefore harmful.

"But the fault is not alone with the author. The publisher is expected, and properly so, to guarantee, to the best of his knowledge, the accuracy of the books he offers for sale. And this, it would seem, should impose upon him the duty of submitting all manuscripts of popular nature-books to competent specialists."

SILUNDUM: A NEW MATERIAL

"IF silicon had been a gas," said Whistler, the artist, "I might have been a major general." It is fortunate for art that Whistler's disastrous chemistry examination at West Point, which so abruptly put an end to his military career, was not postponed until to-day, for we now easily vaporize silicon in the intense heat of the electric furnace, and his celebrated answer might well have passed muster. A new material for domestic and industrial utensils, of remarkable hardness and resistance, may be formed by saturating carbon with this gaseous silicon. By a process invented and patented by F. Bolling, it is possible to convert any piece of carbon, in the form of rods, bricks, or crucibles, into silicon carbid. Says a writer in *The Electrical Review* (London), as abstracted in *The Engineering Digest* (New York, February):

"Silicon carbid had been known previously only in the amorphous or crystalline state [carborundum] and it was supposed that it was formed by the sublimation of carbon and silicon; Mr. Bolling, however, discovered that silicon would penetrate into carbon when

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both were in a highly heated condition. Silicon at about 1,600° C. exists only in the form of vapor, while carbon at this temperature keeps its shape, it being understood that the air has no access to either. Silundum, as the new material has been named, or silicified carbon, is therefore a product that is obtained when carbon is heated in the vapor of silicon. . . . . .

"Silundum is fire-proof to a high degree; it can be heated in the air up to 1,600° C. without showing any sign of oxidation. At about 1,700°, however, the silicon leaves the carbon and combines with the oxygen of the air. Silundum can not be melted."

The first use to which the material was applied was for electric cooking and heating, which demand in many cases a higher temperature than can be obtained with ordinary resistance wires. These operations have developed enormously in recent years, and as electrical energy becomes cheaper, there will be a large demand for electric ranges, to be used like a gas-range. To quote further:

"The electric range demands a concentration of electric power that can not be obtained at present without overheating the wires or increasing the weight of the heating-plates. Silundum can be used at the high temperature required for the purpose, and thus ranges are produced that have the glowing heat of a coal fire, and are used exactly like those heated by coal.

"There is a large demand for heating-apparatus for melting metals and for electric muffles, or high-temperature ovens for laboratories, and it is especially in this connection that the material fills a long-felt want. Silundum can be used at as high a temperature as platinum, and as it is inexpensive, the apparatus is cheap both in first cost and in repair. For heating purposes the silundum rods can be used single, in lengths up to 32 inches, depending on the diameter, as solid, round, flat, or square rods or tubes, or in the form of a grid mounted in a frame and provided with contact wires."

LITTLE PLANETS THAT WAX AND WANE

CELESTIAL bodies that grow brighter and dimmer by turns have always been interesting objects for the astronomer. Among the fixt stars, which are suns, shining by their own light, such variability may really mean change in the light given out, or it may be caused by the interposition of a dark satellite which in its orbit comes between us and the star. Bodies that shine by reflected light also wax and wane; our own moon, for instance; for reasons that are obvious and familiar to all. Some of the planets, for similar reasons, show phases like the moon's. This is the case with the planet Venus. Some of the minor planets, or asteroids, show variability in brightness that has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for, and in many cases the fact, when reported by one astronomer, has been doubted by others, on account of the slight degree of change. A newly invented method, reported in *The Bulletin* of the Astronomical Society of France, would seem to settle the matter. It is thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 26):

"Among the many questions raised by the investigation of the minor planets, or asteroids, there is one on which our data are still very uncertain—namely, that of their variability. The fact that these small bodies change their brightness suddenly in certain cases, would appear quite beyond doubt. We may cite the planet Iris, for instance, which has varied by one-fourth in four hours, according to Dr. Clemens, or in six hours, according to Wendell; or Economia, whose brilliancy increases or diminishes by four-tenths in nine days. Every one knows of the variations of Eros which at the time of its discovery puzzled astronomers so much.

"Whatever explanation may be given of this, the facts seem to be well established. To solve the problem we should have to have records absolutely free from all sources of error; and up to the present time it must be confest that it has been difficult to eliminate the personal equation or even the variations due to atmospheric causes.

"Astronomers, therefore, will appreciate the method devised by Joel Metcalf. He photographs a minor planet, making two exposures of equal duration on the same plate; the camera is so guided that the images of the asteroid are round, while those of the neighboring fixt stars show as trails. If the two sets of star-trails are exactly similar throughout, it is certain that the movement of the clockwork and the atmospheric conditions have not varied during the experiment. Then, if the two images of the asteroid are not of the same brightness, we have proof of variation.

"Mr. Metcalf tried the experiment on the minor planet known as '1906 WE.' A plate was twice exposed on November 6, 1906, for 71 minutes each time, the interval between being about one minute. A considerable real variation was thus shown during this time. The method is capable of improvement, but it may be said that it will render great service in the work of collecting astronomical data."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHERE THE SNAKE-SKINS COME FROM

APPARENTLY there is no branch of the S. P. C. A. in the island of Java. We are told by V. Forbin, writing in *La Nature* (Paris), that the skinning of live snakes is practised there as a regular current feature of the serpent-skin industry, fast becoming a very important one, which supplies the demand for snake-skin belts, purses, etc., worn by tender-hearted creatures of the gentler sex who could not bear to see a fly hurt. If any of the daughters of Eve object to this terrible revenge on the serpent, their protests should be addrest to the Minister for the Colonies at The Hague, as Java is under the rule of Wilhelmina. We read:

"The exigencies of modern industry are sometimes cruel, altho it may be said in extenuation that custom and her sister fashion must bear a large share of the responsibility for these cruelties. If thousands of brilliant-plumaged birds are put to death yearly, if the shepherds of Persia and Turkestan torture their young lambs before killing them, in order to make their wool curly, are not these merely holocausts offered to our love for dress?

"In the case before us, it would not appear that feminine coquetry monopolizes the use of serpent-skins. This material does not serve exclusively for the manufacture of belts; it is used for a thousand other objects, such as purses, etc., and has even been successfully employed in shoemaking.

"We must believe that the supply is unequal to the demand, and that the hunting of snakes for their skins is a flourishing industry, since a group of Dutch and American capitalists has formed at Batavia a company with a capital of 100,000 florins [$41,600] to exploit the skins of reptiles in the Dutch Indies. It is called 'The Java Reptile Skin Company.' Its methods of work are various. It buys up dead snakes at low prices, paying for them, according to length, from two to five cents, while a living reptile is worth up to a dollar. The difference is amply justified by the fact that it is very hard to skin a dead snake, and that the skin is fatally injured by the operation. On the contrary, the skinning process, as the reader may judge, is singularly facilitated if executed on a living snake. That it is inhuman, barbarous, cruel, is only too certain, but kindness and sentimentalism may scarcely be preached to snake-catchers! The species most sought after is a boa peculiar to the Indo-Malay isles, a near relative of that of South America, whose length often exceeds 6 yards. . . . The phases of its sufferings are as follows:

"Receiving it from the catcher, who exchanges it for a modest sum (about 60 cents), an employee seizes it adroitly, placing one hand at its neck, the other at its tail. The robust reptile makes frantic efforts to free itself from thraldom, but it is already in the place of execution. The native attaches it by the neck to the trunk of a palm-tree, while an assistant holds it by the tail. With the point of a knife, manipulated swiftly and surely, the man makes a cut around the neck, loosens the skin sufficiently to take hold of it, and then, exerting all his strength, pulls off the skin as one would peel off a glove, while his companion holds the body rigid. . . . The flayed reptile is then left to await death, which usually comes to its relief after an hour and a quarter of terrible agony.

"Fortunately, the annals of industry offer few such cruel tragedies."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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RADICAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL REFORM

RELIGIOUS education as furnished by our Sunday-schools is carried on "with methods and a standard that would be more appropriate for the Middle Ages than for the twentieth century," says Mr. Joseph V. Collins, of the Wisconsin State Normal School. Nothing has come of the flood of literature poured forth dealing with religious and moral education in the public schools, he asserts, and "the vision of an oncoming irreligious citizenship has driven many a clergyman and writer wild with concern for the future." Hence the writer pleads for the most drastic measures of Sunday-school reform. Under present conditions of Sunday-school work, thinks Mr. Collins, it is "practically impossible to attain anything above a low standard of achievement." "The new psychology and the new education have hardly touched the Sunday-school except in the most superficial way." Too little time is given to the actual study of the lessons; the environment is often productive of "mischief and disorder that would not be brooked for a moment in a public school"; the lessons themselves lack continuity, "the plan followed being to hop-skip-and-jump through the whole Bible every six years"; while the great body of scholars and teachers often are guilty of failure to prepare lessons at all. Such is the analysis of present-day Sunday-school conditions which Mr. Collins, in *The Educational Review* (New York, March 1), prefixes to his definite propositions for reforms. The following, he thinks, "will meet all the requirements of religious education in the United States":

"This solution can be stated in one sentence: viz., *a two or three hours' session on Sunday, instead of an hour's session as now, with changes in the administration of schools to correspond.* The change in the administration would be the introduction of a study period in a main room, with classes reciting in smaller recitation-rooms, or off at one end of the main room, so as to disturb as little as possible those studying. By this plan the number of teachers needed would be greatly reduced. One teacher only would be sufficient to handle the study-room, keeping the pupils quiet, in order, and at work. The school could be divided into as many grades as desired, and one teacher could handle one or more grades, dependent on the size of the school, that is, in any ordinary-sized school. Devotional exercises, including perhaps a little sermonet by the pastor, should come in with all the school present, or all except the smallest scholars. The adult classes would be present at the general exercises and would then give an hour's time to the discussion of a lesson as now, not remaining the full time of the session. The strong incentive for the children to study would be that every one around the individual would be studying, there would be quiet, regular lessons would be assigned, and text-books would be supplied for the pupils' use, and maps and reference-books would also be at hand convenient for use of all the school.

"Since the number of teachers would be greatly reduced, presumably only the best would remain. These would have to put in longer hours, but in compensation they could be released from other church service, even that of the regular preaching service. As matters now stand, multitudes of teachers put in more hours in attendance at church services, including going and coming, than they would under the proposed plan, provided they were released from other engagements, and others took their places in an equitable division of labor.

"Of course a carefully prepared and graded set of lessons, put up in permanent book form, would be necessary. Under present conditions there is enormous waste in the fact that the helps liberally supplied, being adapted for temporary use only, are immediately thrown into the waste-basket as soon as or sooner than the pupil is done with them. It might be thought that the publishing-business would be interfered with by the proposed plan; but there can be no doubt that the value of the product would instead be enormously increased, and no publisher would suffer, but rather would benefit by the change. The writer considers it important to mention this because, strange as it may seem, the publishing- and supply-houses are now, and doubtless would be, the greatest forces opposing a change in the present order of things."

The children, it is urged, would benefit by this change, for to them "Sunday is a long and drearisome day in many homes." Saturday being the children's day of relaxation from mental work, "Sunday is extra, it is double and unnecessary measure." "If the children were kept busy on Sunday afternoon (or morning) they would be out of mischief, would be happier, and would be in much better condition for work in the day-school the next forenoon."

Such a plan has never been tried, the writer observes, "because the old idea of the Sabbath made it so holy that no work of any kind was allowable, and study of the Bible in a school would have been classed as work."

This plan, Mr. Collins thinks, "would solve one of the most vexed questions in American life, viz., that of the religious education of the children of Catholics." He adds:

"If the plan here proposed worked for Protestant children, it would work for Catholic children as well, and the Catholic Church would not be slow to adopt it. No more irritating outlay of money is seen in our land than the virtual double taxation of Catholics for the education of their children. The Catholics are certainly right in insisting on religious education for their children. May not a solution be found in proper utilization of the hours of Sunday for religious education?"

To give one half-day session to religion in this country would be nearly equivalent to the education offered in such countries as England and Germany, says the writer, who concludes his recommendations in these words:

"The most promising plan for reforming Sunday-school work would be to have the longer session tried first in communities where the religious tone is good and where parents are sincerely desirous that their children shall have a thorough religious education. It should be tried under the leadership of skilled leaders familiar with both Sunday-school and day-school work, and convinced of both the importance and value of the plan. Once a practical success in a few places, the custom of longer sessions would spread, and spread rapidly all over the country. Everything points to great changes in Sunday-school work in the near future. Why should we not have genuine Sunday-school reform, breaking away finally from customs begun in a small way a century or more ago?"

"CIVIC BAPTISM"—The sacrament of baptism is "burlesqued" by a certain public official in France, says a writer in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville), and "the neutral government takes no notice of the event." The offense here alluded to is called "a civic baptism" and is said to be performed by the Mayor of Ivy. This journal describes the act thus:

"The parents of the child and their attendants go to the City Hall, where the mayor awaits them. The infant is then solemnly dedicated to the state. The god-parents promise that in case of necessity they will educate the child, and in the verbiage of this promise are these words: 'That they will educate the child *outside of all religion*, and in the only service of reason, sound judgment, rectitude, labor, and the Republic.' The 'Marseillaise' is sung and the child receives a memento in the shape of a savings-bank book with a deposit of five francs.

"It is true this thing, as one of our European exchanges says, is still an exception. In liberal circles they even make a jest of it and journalists travel to Ivy to see Mayor Jules Coutant, the Socialist, perform the ceremony, to amuse their readers with the account of it.

"But the fact remains that a *neutral* government allows one of its officials, without a reprimand, or without any effort to hinder it, to make a travesty on the Christian religion and its sacraments. The wind is indicated by the direction of straws, and this straw indicates that the deep hatred of Christianity, which characterized the terrors of the French Revolution, is boiling up again from the deep. Everything must develop according to its own laws, and the development of this matter, if left unarrested, can only be a repetition of the scandalous scenes of the bitter days which, more than a century ago, cost France so dear."

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MEASURES FOR MORAL CORRECTION

PRESIDENT G. STANLEY HALL recently pleaded for the reintroduction of scolding as a corrective for children's moral delinquency. "A sound rebuke from parents and teachers usually has a salutary effect, especially if the scolding, when necessary, is followed up by a punishment which has fallen still more into desuetude, namely, 'flogging.'" So he is reported as saying by *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill.). This journal declares that "it was a dark picture of the moral condition of our youth" that President Hall painted in his lecture before the St. Louis Society of Pedagogy. Juvenile crime is not only on the increase in this country, he asserted, but "the crimes themselves are becoming more serious" and the age at which they are committed is constantly growing lower. Conditions are much the same in other countries, however, where accurate statistics have been compiled. "A census lately taken in the schools of Germany, France, and England, as to the prevalence of private vice and moral uncleanness among boys," is, he said, "one of the most depressing and humiliating facts with which we have to reckon." As to crime among young men and adults, the United States is given first rank. Dr. Hall finds that we lead the world in the number of murders and divorces. Scolding was not the only remedy for juvenile bad behavior that was proposed. This Catholic journal adds:

"President Hall further recommended readings from the Bible as a preservative of morality. This will no doubt meet with the approval of not a few of those in charge of our public schools. The next remedy will strike many as curious. Dr. Hall suggests that 'moral stories' inculcating different virtues be made a part of the common-school course. On what basis, by whom, or how, or along what lines these stories are to be written, he did not clearly state. We suspect he meant such books as are issued by the Ethical Culture Society. He spoke of an organization of German educators who had already prepared nine stout volumes of 'morality-books.'

"Mildly surprizing was the Doctor's next remedial measure. It consists of theatrical representations, in which the young are to take the parts of heroes and heroines, who, of course, must always 'strive for the better things.' The young, says President Hall, have an especial fondness for such theatricals; they are always anxious 'to take parts.' This remedy prepared the way for the next. It is 'rhythmic motion.' In plain words—dancing. President Hall created quite a stir some years ago when he insisted on the ethical value of the dance. He reminds us that the religious festivals of races in a low stage of culture are frequently accompanied by religious dances. . . . . .

"The really noteworthy feature of President Hall's lecture was the unqualified indorsement he gave to religious training as a restraint upon youthful folly. To hear the author of 'Adolescence,' one of our foremost experts in educational psychology, speak so strongly of the absolute need and importance of religious training in our schools, must have been a welcome surprize to some of the many educators present at the lecture. President Hall even went so far as to summarize his whole lecture in the concluding sentence by saying that if we are to effect any improvement in the education of our youth we must hold religious training superior to mere intellectual culture.

"Withal, however, as in many similar talks and articles by noted educators of the type of Dr. Hall, we noted the absence of a direct appeal to educators to model their work upon the teaching of Christ, the supreme educator of men, the friend of the young. It is true that, in speaking of the laicization of French schools, Dr. Hall stated that in proportion as the schools were dechristianized revolting juvenile crimes increased in France. He spoke of the sad spectacle in that country of prematurely old youths with all the marks of physical and mental senility; the deplorable effects of pagan conduct, which, in turn, is the outcome of pagan teaching.

"Yet why not urge upon educators to try, at least as much as their opportunities permit, to impress upon their pupils the beauty and everlasting truth of that saying once spoken in the course of the most eloquent sermon ever delivered: 'Blest are the pure in heart, for they shall see God'?"

A GREAT RELIGIOUS FIGURE GONE

DR. CUYLER is referred to as "the last of a generation of great clergymen of all denominations." Dying at his home in Brooklyn on February 26 he rounded out a remarkable career, for, as the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York) points out, "he became great early." "At thirty he had more influence than most of his compeers at fifty," declares this writer, with the addition that if Dr. Cuyler had any competitors he outlived them all.

THEODORE L. CUYLER,
"An inspirer of affection and of religious zeal," says the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "a reformer without malice, and a workman not to be ashamed."

More people are now living, probably, who have read Dr. Cuyler's articles than have listened to his preaching. His later years have been prolific in contributions to religious journals, the number, it is said, exceeding four thousand, while the number of copies containing his articles extend to the astonishing sum of two million. A temperance tract written by him and entitled "Somebody's Son" has attained a reported circulation of over five hundred thousand copies. Dr. Buckley helps those who never saw the great preacher to construct a figure of him. *The Christian Advocate* article contains such interesting personal details as these:

"Dr. Cuyler was low in stature—a little taller than Isaac Watts, about an inch shorter than John Wesley. Slight in his early years, he never took on much flesh. As he preached in a gown or robe and had long arms, in the pulpit he appeared larger than he was. His voice was heavy and sonorous. For many years he was afflicted with dulness of hearing, which affected his voice somewhat, but it never lost the capacity of carrying his emotion to his hearers and kindling the same feelings in them.

"His countenance was one of the elements of his power. None who saw him would think of beauty, but all would think his face, kindled by the flashes of his eye and beautified by his smile, one to be always remembered pleasantly. The strains of Dutch and Huguenot blood gave a peculiar cast to his eloquence. He was as vivacious as a Frenchman and as composed as a Dutchman. His vivacity was unquenchable. His success was astonishing in every place he filled. His calls were many, but he preferred to accept those from parts where he was well known, so that the people would not be allured by a mystic haze of distance.

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"His sermons combined all the qualities necessary to success—sympathy, boldness, clearness, attractiveness. He did not need to prove things to his congregation, for his people loved him and believed in him; yet he taught them to think. He became the idol of all evangelical people, but an idol not worshiped, simply loved, therein differing from most idols. He was a wondrous converser, generally leading in conversation, but ever ready to express pleasure or wonder or sympathy when anything of importance was suggested. In interviews had with representatives of the press he displayed such an intensity of speech and vigor of thought that when published they resembled chaste yet strong essays. Usually he wrote and read his sermons, but was an extemporaneous speaker of the first class. Sometimes he was both witty and humorous in his written sermons, but never did a low joke fall from his lips, nor did he indulge in slang. His discourses were usually brief, and that in a period when most distinguished preachers were inclined to be long.

"Opposed to slavery, he would not affiliate with extremists like Garrison and Phillips. As a believer in Prohibition he did not consider it necessary to turn from the party of which he was one of the founders, being rather a prophet within the lines than one without. His appearances upon the political platform were infrequent, but when in his opinion any crisis arose, his voice rang clear and his opinions hit like bullets. The press sought them and spread them far and wide.

"As a Presbyterian he was of the new school in theology and was in the organization until the old and new schools reunited. Dr. Van Dyke, Sr., thought him lacking in adherence to the old ways and statements. When he allowed Miss Smiley, a Quakeress, to speak in his pulpit, Dr. Van Dyke said in a meeting of the Presbytery: 'Has it come to this, that a woman, unbaptized and unordained, shall be permitted to speak from the pulpit of a Presbyterian church?'

"Dr. Cuyler had a peculiar form of courage. He was a friend of Theodore Tilton from the latter's youth, but was saddened by his deflection from the Gospel and his erratic reforms, some of which he considered deforms. In the Beecher case, when Tilton was the plaintiff, the latter became extremely unpopular. On a certain Sunday Dr. Cuyler descended from the pulpit and the people as usual shook hands with him. Tilton had come in that morning to hear his old friend preach. As he was going out, looking askance at Dr. Cuyler, the latter stretched out his hand and said: 'How do you do, Theodore?' One of Dr. Cuyler's friends was incensed and said to Dr. Cuyler: 'The hand that shakes the hand of Theodore Tilton can not shake mine.' Said the Doctor: 'I am very sorry, but it would be too large a price to pay for one hand-shake to give the control of one's hand to another.'"

CHINESE ASSIMILATION OF JEWS

WHY have the Jews in China given up their religion, customs, language, and almost every other characteristic until it is now well-nigh impossible to tell a Jew from a native, while in all the rest of the world the Jew has preserved his identity with a sharpness that is one of the wonders of human history? This question is answered by a Jewish writer, Mr. S. M. Perkmann, in *The International* (London). It has been known for centuries that there is a small colony of Jews living at Kaifung, China, who have largely merged with the Chinese. They abstain from pork, extract the sinew from slaughtered cattle, and mostly marry among their own tribe, but all other Jewish rites, including circumcision, have gone into oblivion. The physiognomies are "quite Chinese," tho now and then a Jewish type is seen, "even the Jewish woman has crippled feet like the other Chinese women," and they have not "the slightest idea what it means to be a Jew."

The secret of this almost perfect assimilation, the writer believes, lies in the fact that when the Jews came among the Eastern Asiatic people the Chinese gave them "all privileges and all rights, making friends of them, and the Jews could not see any reason for keeping themselves aloof from the Chinese." By degrees "the more convenient religion (according to human understanding) has proved to be the fittest and to survive." This writer accepts as probable the supposition that these transformed Chinese Jews are descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel. He tries to imagine their state of mind when first they found themselves immigrants in China. We read:

"They naturally must have been surprized to find a great civilized nation with a history thousands of years older than their own (Yao the Great reigned in China some 200 years before Abraham was born), a nation confessing monotheism but still without the slightest idea of 'Jahveh' and of his chosen people; a nation without a nobility to grasp the best positions in the Government, but giving all honor and all preference to the learned man, the same as it was always with the Jews; a nation possessing Holy Scriptures of a superior ethical quality, but without pretension to revelation, but only teachings of their sages; a nation in possession of a book called '*Yih-king*' of such high philosophical standing that, as proved by Dr. Paul Carus, Leibnitz had taken many a thing from it, and Confucius, in the last years of his life, said, if he had to live another fifty years he would devote the whole time to study the '*Yih-king*.' No wonder that all that stimulated the Jews to contemplations and comparisons. . . . . .

"The astonishment of the immigrated Jews must have grown continually, seeing that all the ethical tenets which were revealed to them by God as a preference to his chosen people they found in China not only taught and commanded but practically exercised; they, the aliens, were treated with the same kindness as the Chinese themselves, and became aware of the fact that 'to love his neighbor, and to love the stranger as himself,' which was commanded to them by God (Lev. xix.), and 'not to do to others as one would not that it should be done to him,' was taught to the Chinese by their sages out of righteousness and common sense. The Jews found still more, that the same sages who taught their people love to their fellow men in the highest and noblest degree (teachings of Lao-Tze and Buddha) did not teach any compulsory obligations of men to God, but left to the discretion of every one to treat religion as a strictly private affair. Neither are the Chinese commanded to love God, nor to believe in God, nor to fulfil commandments not comprehensible to men, as there are many in the Bible (altho the commandments of the Bible certainly have their good reasons, but are not known to us); even more, one of the three founders of Chinese religion, Confucius, was himself an agnostic."

All these considerations, this writer implies, should have bearing upon the question of Jewish assimilation. He observes:

"It is unquestionably true, and would be of salutary consequences, if the powerful dictators of the world would take it as a guidance, that to grant unrestricted emancipation and freedom is the most practical means to make a sincere and devoted friend of an immigrated alien minority or even of a subdued nation, whereas pressure, restrictions, and persecution provoke adversity and enmity. It will always remain true that the best way to conquer an enemy is to make a friend of him. China realized this truth and has always acted accordingly. China has always granted equal freedom and equal rights to every one regardless of nationality or of faith, and she has succeeded in converting the adopted strangers into true and faithful sons of their great country; witness the Cossacks captured at Albazin in 1685. . . . . .

"But freedom and emancipation alone would not be sufficient to make a cultured nation, like the Jews have been since thousands of years, abandon their faith and their nationality. The Jewish nation was in possession of Holy Scriptures designing them to be the only beloved chosen people of God, they had a history full of heroic deeds, and were always proud of both.

"Now, it is true, freedom and emancipation could be sufficient to make of the immigrated alien Jews patriotic sons of China, as freedom and emancipation have made the Jews in France and England patriots heart and soul. But why have the Jews in China been assimilated and have even abandoned their religion, and have renunciated their privilege to be the first-born son of God? Why could the Jews resist the high-cultured nations England and France and keep their own? When we see the same Jewish nation successfully defending their position on one battlefield and being thoroughly overpowered and beaten in another struggle, must we not infer from it that success and failure was not dependent on the power of the Jews so much as on the weapons and strength of their opponents? Being myself a Jew I feel a little uncomfortable in analyzing the causes and effects of these struggles, ending so differently. But it can never be humiliating to confess the truth, and I must confess that the Jewish position in the struggle against the Christian was very strong and advantageous, and on the contrary very weak and disadvantageous against the Chinese."

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REVIVAL OF "KING JOHN"

EVEN Shakespeare can spell novelty for us when one of his little-used plays is given public representation. Mr. Mantell's production of "King John" at the New Amsterdam Theater, New York, is received with gratitude on that score, and with varying comments on others. Mr. Winter calls it the most important dramatic event of the year, and devotes more than two columns to its consideration. Other commentators, such as Mr. Fyles, of *The Evening Post*, welcome the event "with respect and gratitude," while still others acknowledge it a "commendable enterprise." It is at least an occasion for brushing up one's theatrical history, and here the chroniclers show varying degrees of care. Mr. Winter, whose knowledge of stage lore is unrivaled, names E. L. Davenport as our last representative of the part, and tells us that the American stage has also seen as *King John* Douglas, Cooper, Barry, Junius Brutus Booth (both father and son of that name), Charles Kean, and Hamblin. The dramatic writers of *The Sun* and *The World* profess to recall the time when Edwin Booth used to stir his audience in the rôle, tho Mr. Winter says he never assumed it. England has in our day seen the part enacted by both F. R. Benson and Beerbohm Tree, and it is an interesting coincidence that Mr. Tree is planning an early revival in which Miss Ellen Terry will play *Constance* for the first time. Mr. Winter presents an interesting analysis of the play, in the course of which he says:

"The dramatic thread of the tragedy is the opposition of *King John* and *Prince Arthur*, in a contest for the crown of England, the title to which is lawfully vested in the Prince, while the possession of it is unlawfully vested in the King. Behind the Prince stands his mother, the passionate, picturesque *Constance*, clamorous for his royal birthright, and frantic in dolorous lamentation when that birthright is bartered. Behind the King stands the arrogant Queen-Mother, *Elinor*, inspiring her son to hold, by the strong hand, that sovereignty to which she knows he is not entitled and can not otherwise maintain; and behind him also stands the gay, martial, buoyant, truculent, honest *Faulconbridge*, whom no peril can daunt and no obstacle impede. Sometimes in alliance and sometimes in opposition, the scheming, potent *Philip*, King of France, whether as friend or foe, is a continual menace to the English usurper. Behind all—the spring and impulse of the action—stands *Cardinal Pandulph*, legate of the Pope, prompting to war or peace, as best befits his political purpose to augment the papal power. Viewed even as a fanciful epitome of old English history—while allowing for its compression of events and its proved errors of alleged fact—the play is exceptionally luminous and vitally interesting. Viewed as a study of human nature it is precious for its substance of truth and marvelous for its beauty of expression. Maternal love and grief are nowhere else put into such superlative words as those of *Constance*. The exquisite scene in which *Arthur* pleads and *Hubert* relents is, of its pathetic order, unmatched and unmatchable. The consistent preservation of poetic tone is not less absolute than the sustainment of perfect fidelity to nature and essential fact. *King John*, in reality, was as contemptuous of the 'bell, book, and candle' of the Church as *Faulconbridge* is, in the play. His surrender to Rome, like his surrender to the Barons when he signed the Great Charter, was an act conceived in policy and performed under compulsion—for he well knew that what was demanded would soon be extorted if it were not then given. In the tragedy he is shown—after the death of his formidable mother, and lacking her counsel and support—to be gradually but surely breaking, beneath the affliction of a haunting doubt and a secret terror. Disasters thicken around him. Omens affright him. The fever that is heavy on him has troubled him for a long time. His heart is sick. The death of *Arthur*, for which he knows himself responsible, is a burden upon his guilty mind. He feels that his friends are falling away. He dreads the power of Rome. He dreads the power of France. Above all things else, he dreads the nameless horror of an inscrutable, retributive Fate. From the moment when *King John* incites and enjoins *Hubert* to murder *Prince Arthur* the atmosphere of the tragedy is tremulous with a fearful apprehension of mysterious, impending doom. From that moment the monarch, tho he walks in sunlight, is conscious of the ever-darkening shadow."

Mr. Mantell, this writer avers, manifests "a broad comprehension of the whole subject," and enriches the stage "with a Shakespearian figure not less magnificent than true." Dramatic critics in these days infrequently occupy themselves with the question of acting, and hence rarely is so full an analysis of a player's interpretation of a part offered us as the following:

ROBERT MANTELL AS "KING JOHN."

The large result of great talents and many years of experience, says William Winter, is shown in a noble achievement.

"Mr. Mantell . . . endues the miserable sovereign at once with a dangerous personality, a nervous temperament, a disquieted mind, a sinister look, and an impetuous, irascible demeanor—making him a man who, while bold in pretension and expeditious in movement, is, furtively, ill at ease, continually rancorous and capable of evil, and yet, at vital moments, weakly irresolute. His impersonation, accordingly, is all of one piece, so that, when he reaches the King's temptation of *Hubert* to do a murder, he only fully reveals a nature that he has already indicated. That terrible speech of *King John* to *Hubert*—'I had a thing to say'—he speaks in a hollow undertone, placing, however, a distinct, blood-curdling emphasis on the conclusive phrases—'Death'—'A grave!'—and enforcing them with gesture and glance so baleful, and of such fatal meaning, that the observer shudders with horror. The sudden change to grisly exultation, with the words 'I could be merry now!' intensifies that impartment of dread. Indeed, the whole treatment of the temptation scene is admirable for its investiture of wickedness with plausibility, and for its subtle transparency—the suggestion of treachery, cruelty, and hideous crime being made in such a way that *Hubert's* acceptance of it and compliance with it seem unconstrained and natural. The King's convulsive, clinging grasp of the hand of *Philip*, when the Cardinal threatens the curse of Rome, is a significant forerunner of that submission which his shifting, irresolute mind will, in its subsequent access of infirmity, make to his spiritual lord, and it is all the more felicitous,

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as a touch of art, because it follows a splendid burst of passion, in the defiance of the imperious priest. But, while Mr. Mantell does not, in any scene, act for 'points,' his finest effects are obtained in the scenes with *Hubert* and in the death scene. His shrill and querulous denunciation of *Hubert*, after the defection of the distempered barons—in the telling words, '*I* had mighty cause

From "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." By courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

A MAD TEA PARTY.
The Hatter in the act of proposing his riddle, "Why is a raven like a writing-desk?"

to wish him dead, but *thou* hadst none to kill him,' is exactly in the fitting tone of irrational, panic-stricken tremor and self-pity, while the frantic revulsion of feeling, when *Hubert* exclaims 'young Arthur is alive,' is rightly and most effectively made to express itself in hysterical clamor of relief. A singularly fortunate make-up intensifies every effect of the actor's art. Mr. Mantell's *King John*, when he is first seen, is seen to be a sick man, feverish in body and distrest in mind. The aspect is singular, menacing, almost repulsive, and yet it is attractive—possessing the reptile fascination of the serpent. The face is blanched. The gaze of the cruel blue eyes is sometimes concentrated, cold, and stony, sometimes wavering and shifting, as is the habit of self-conscious evil. The lips are full, red, and sensual. The head is crowned with a shock of reddish hair. . . . . .

"No essential detail of the part has been forgotten; no illuminative characteristic of it has been omitted. Thought is manifested in every device of treatment, and prudent care of the voice is shown in an improved and fluent elocution, obedient to each ordainment of design. Those facts possess a decisive significance. Mr. Mantell has brought to a task of uncommon magnitude a fine intuition, sedulous study, profound sincerity, and a rare faculty of impersonation, and so the large result of great talents and many years of experience is shown in a noble achievement."

Mr. Winter dwells especially upon the death scene of the King, and comparisons are made with some of the greatest histrionic artists. We read:

"The body of the King, convulsed with pain, is shrunken and withered. His hair and beard are disheveled. His face is ghastly, and, as seen in the flickering light, it gleams with the gathering dew of death. He has thrown aside his rich attire, and is clad in black trunks and long black hose, with a white shirt, torn open at the throat; around his shoulders there is a loose robe. A more piteous spectacle—made awful with mysterious, grim, and weird environment—has not been seen; and Mr. Mantell makes the illusion so complete that the theater is forgotten. The threadlike, gasping, whispering, despairing voice in which he utters the dying speeches of *King John*—the abject, pitiful supplication that his kingdom's rivers may be allowed to take their course through his burned bosom—can only be heard with tears. If pity and terror be the legitimate object of tragedy—touching the heart and thrilling and exalting the mind—Mr. Mantell, assuredly, has accomplished its object. Wonderful death scenes have, at long intervals, been shown upon our stage; those, for example, of Ristori, in *Queen Elizabeth;* Davison, in *Othello;* Edwin Booth, in *King Lear;* Henry Irving, in *King Louis;* Salvini in *Conrade;* the death scene of Robert Mantell's *King John* is worthy to rank with the best of them. The art of it is superb. The monition of it should sink deep into every heart. To each one of us the hour of death must come—the forlorn, abject isolation from humanity—the awful opening of that dread pathway which every human being must tread alone—the great mystery—the piteous solitude, when mortality breathes its last sigh and murmurs its last farewell."

"PUNCH'S" GREATEST CARTOONIST

LATTER-DAY illustrators have tried their hand with the wonderful *Alice* who visited Wonderland, but it is doubtful if any self-respecting child, to say nothing of the judicious adult, will give up Tenniel for later comers. So at least a writer who signs the initials "E. C. B." seems to feel in speaking of "the recent flood of preposterous attempts to challenge" Tenniel's work as "Lewis Carroll's" illustrator. The stamp which this artist, now just turned ninety, gave to the figures of Carroll's story, we may be surprized to learn, was not "the result of any keen sympathy between author and artist." In the London *Daily News* this writer adds:

"Dodgson did not admire Tenniel's illustrations; and Tenniel did not admire Dodgson. Happily, that perfect combination of text and picture was a part of the purpose of things, and it came duly to fulfilment. Tenniel's spleen never took him far. Of that temper which has handed down to this day, on the cover of *Punch*, Doyle's hatred of Brougham (whose face a faun is dragging in the dirt at the end of a string) Tenniel had nothing. He is to-day what he always was among his colleagues and friends, the most courteous of old-world gentlemen."

Tenniel's birthday occurred on February 28, an occasion which gives the writer his cue for measuring the achievements of this great cartoonist of *Punch*. For fifty years he drew for this journal, and nothing of his long series of contributions is probably more famous than his "Dropping the Pilot," which marked Bismarck's retirement from active life. It is too familiar to need reproduction here. The writer draws this picture:

"Retired from the world as he is, and visited with the cruelest

From "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." By courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

THE MOCK TURTLE TELLING HIS STORY.
One of Tenniel's pictures that helped make the fame of Alice.

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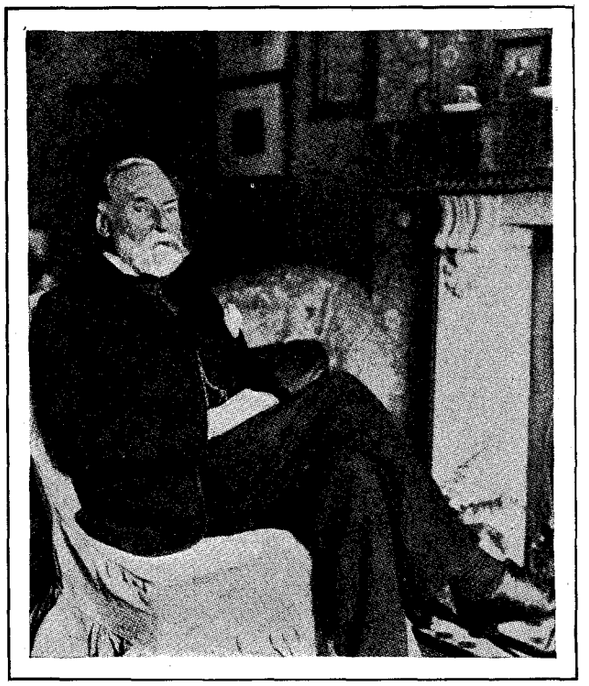
of all the privations of sense, the loss of sight, the old man surely enjoys such consolations as come to few at the end of the journey. Fame is a thing never easily measured; and his is quite immeasurable. Every one who saw *Punch* at all during the fifty years that ended in 1901, every one who knows the 'Alice' books, has done homage to the art of Tenniel. His pencil has pleased millions, and will please millions more. Never since Hogarth's day



SIR JOHN TENNIEL AT NINETY.

For fifty years cartoonist for *Punch*, so firmly did he establish his own tradition of political cartoons, says the London *Times*, that it is still supreme both in *Punch* and elsewhere.

was such a universality of appreciation. From the children in the nursery, laughing over *Father William* or the *Mad Hatter*, to John Ruskin on the pinnacle of criticism, uttering judgment on the cartoons, he has delighted all. 'Tenniel,' said Ruskin, 'has much of the largeness and symbolic mystery of imagination which belonged to the great leaders of classic art; in the shadowy masses and sweep of lines of his great compositions there are tendencies which might have won his adoption into the school of Tintoret.'

"Tenniel may claim, indeed, to have created the cartoon as understood in England. When *Punch* took a young artist of ideals, fresh from painting fresco on the walls of the Houses of Parliament, and made of him its chief pictorial satirist and commentator on great affairs, a new influence was brought into play. If we consider all that marks the best work of Tenniel, the splendid firmness and purity of his line, the loftiness of his conception, the boldness and fidelity of his treatment, the wonderful strength of it all, we take away an impression of dignity—dignity such as showed itself in the erect and quiet personality, in the avoidance of all publicity and display in his simple, secluded life, in the refusal to grasp at money, in the unbroken maintenance through fifty years of a standard of effort that outlasted the power of the pencil. He could draw President Carnot bounding in air like a ballet-dancer, and the picture would be dignified. He could show the British Lion in preposterous check trousers and white waistcoat, and there would be dignity in it. In the long discussions at the *Punch* table about the next cartoon, Tenniel would never suggest a topic. He would sit smoking silently; and when the politicians had settled the subject, the artist would go home, devote the next day to thought, and the next to execution.

"But tho Tenniel stood aloof from the political debates, he had his opinions, and held them strongly. His Disraeli, that Protean caricature that had throughout all its mutations the smile of the trickster, was drawn with no indifferent hand. His Abraham Lincoln was touched by a less reasonable prejudice. An honest man's point of view is likely to make itself felt in the course of production of some 2,500 weekly cartoons. Whoever had suggested the cartoon, he had always to admit that Tenniel had brought much to it, and improved upon the notion. Tenniel's stamp, for all his silence, is upon half a century of *Punch* policy—the stamp of a downright nature, touched with something more nearly akin to magnanimity than was ever before seen, perhaps, in political draftsmanship."

Of all changes Tenniel has lived to see, says the writer, the change in *Punch* is not the least or the least significant. They are set out in this wise:

"His first editor thought nothing of going down to the Fleet-Street office in fishing-boots and a sombrero. Mr. Owen Seaman has never darkened the door of the modern *Punch* office in any such impossible attire. Old *Punch* reeked of the Bohemia of fifty years ago, that grew its beard, and smoked its clay, and borrowed money, and lived on hot brandy-and-water and boon companionship. Modern *Punch* is as thoroughly upper-class and well-bred as is consistent with being openly and unblushingly clever. It meets the country gentleman and the smart young stock-broker on their own ground. Of the great Charles Keene some one uttered the half-truth that 'he could not draw a gentleman,' and Keene's *Punch* work—that brilliant episode in the history of black-and-white art—drew the whole of its inspiration from the intimate life of the middle classes. That work was a perfect expression of the spirit of old *Punch*. But when Tenniel retired, *Punch* lost the last of the men who confest to a knowledge of and an interest in the middle classes. Those classes read their *Punch* to-day; but it is no more a mirror held up to them. It is a light work of information—occasionally obscure to them—on the habits and ideas of the wealthy class. *Punch* has perhaps never been cleverer, either with pen or pencil, than he is to-day; and he has certainly never been so aristocratic. The old man in his hermitage at Maidavale has seen every motion of that melancholy change."

NEW COPYRIGHT PROVISIONS

THE long agitation in favor of a revised copyright law has finally resulted in a bill that adds fourteen years to an author's proprietary rights. The first term of twenty-eight years allowed by the old law remains unchanged, but the renewal term is to extend over an additional twenty-eight instead of fourteen years, making fifty-six in all. Existing copyrights may be extended

"UNARMING."

Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch* on the occasion of Gladstone's retirement.

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upon the same terms. The new bill also provides for specific changes that make easier the interpretation of the statute. As *The Evening Post* (New York) presents it in abstract, we read:

"Copyright may now be secured for all the 'writings' of an author, using the constitutional expression. In enumerating and classifying works protected by copyright, the bill is more explicit than the present statutes, and adds the following new designations: 'Lectures, sermons, and addresses, prepared for oral delivery'; 'dramatico-musical compositions'; 'plastic works of a scientific or technical character'; 'reproductions of a work of art,' and 'prints and pictorial illustrations,' in lieu of 'engravings,' 'cuts,' and 'chromos,' and **'works of art'** instead of the present specific designations, 'painting,' **'drawing,'** 'statue,' and 'statuary.' Express provision is made that compilations, abridgments, adaptations, arrangements, dramatizations, or translations and works republished with new matter shall be considered new works subject to copyright."

The great development in the industry that produces mechanical musical instruments had made the old law relating to copyright on music one of the most exasperating. It will be recalled that Mr. Sousa, the bandmaster, has frequently urged that the cause of music was imperiled in this country because the popular composer was simply enriching the makers of pianolas and other devices for "canned music" at the cost of his own pocket-book. As regards musical work, it is stated:

"The bill provides, as does the present law, that the author shall have the sole right to perform the work publicly for profit, but adds the sole right 'to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody of it in any system of notation or any form of record from which it may be read or reproduced.' The composer's control of the reproduction of his music by mechanical instruments is qualified as follows: (*a*) to cover only music published and copyrighted after the act goes into effect; (*b*) not to include music by a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which he is a subject grants to citizens of the United States similar rights; (*c*) whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted or acquiesced in the use of his work upon parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make similar use of the work upon the payment of a royalty of two cents on each part manufactured, notice to be filed in the copyright office of such use or license to use by the copyright proprietor."

The least satisfactory part of the new law is the continuation of the so-called "manufacturing clause," says the Springfield *Republican*. A book to be copyrighted in this country must be "set up," printed, and bound within its territory. Logically the copyright law is not the place for regulations of these matters, thinks *The Republican*. The proper place for the protection of the American printing industry, it is suggested, is in the tariff laws. "It is not seemly nor good for the country to compel foreign publishers to send their works to this country to be set up in type and to have their engravings and lithographs made here, no matter if foreign workmen are more skilful." "This selfish stipulation," continues *The Republican*, quoting Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard, "is one of the things that keeps America remote and provincial, so that an American book is never seen in Europe." So long as this provision stands on our statute-books, says *The Evening Post*, "we can not be admitted to the Berne Convention, to which nine-tenths of the leading countries are glad to adhere, and which puts the foreigner absolutely on the same footing as the native, so far as concerns protecting him from having his literary property stolen." It asserts that our law "still keeps us out of the circle of civilized nations, in this matter of literary property," and adds that "until we get ready to go the whole figure, and sign and live up to the Berne Convention, we shall justly be classified, in this particular, among the unenlightened and backward nations." This journal gives the following abstracts of the manufacturing and importing sections:

"American manufacture is required in the case of a book, not only as regards type-setting in the United States, but 'if the text be produced by lithographic or photoengraving process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States.' The provision is also extended to illustrations within a book, and to separate lithographs and photoengravings, 'except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country.' The printing and binding of the book must also be performed within the United States. Photographs are released from the present requirement that they 'shall be printed from negatives made within the United States or from transfers made therefrom.' The 'original text of a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English' is also excepted from the requirements of type-setting in the United States. A new *ad-interim* protection is given books printed abroad in the English language. If one complete copy of such book is deposited in the copyright office not later than thirty days after publication abroad, copyright is granted for a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the copy. If an authorized edition of the book is produced from type set in the United States during this second thirty days, the full term of copyright is secured.

"The much discust provisions prohibiting the importation of copyrighted books are considerably modified. The importation of *piratical* copies of any work copyrighted is prohibited, and the importation of any books, '*altho authorized by the author or proprietor*,' which have not been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions, is prohibited. The Act of 1891 permits importation of books in 'the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import, subject to the duty thereon, not more than *two* copies of such book at any one time.' The new law permits importation, 'not more than *one* copy at one time, for individual use, and not for sale,' and adds the proviso that 'such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States.' The Act of 1891 allows importation in good faith for the use of societies incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning. The new law confines the privilege to *incorporated* societies or institutions, but adds scientific societies and 'any State, school, college, university, or free public library'; but while the Act of 1891 permits '*two* copies in any one invoice' to be so imported, the new law provides for 'not more than *one* copy of any such book in one invoice' when 'for use and not for sale.'"

PADEREWSKI'S SORROW—Paderewski, it is said, in achieving preeminence as a pianist, has really defeated the prime ambition of his life—to become a famous composer. He plays so well that the public can not be made to believe that he can also be a great composer, says the critic of the New York *Evening Post*; hence his works rarely appear on concert programs. In this respect he suffers as did both Liszt and Rubinstein, whose "fame as players was so overwhelming that the public deemed it impossible that they should be great composers too." Says the writer:

"Liszt finally adopted the motto, 'I can wait,' but Rubinstein fumed to the end; both hated the piano, and felt insulted if asked to play. They were perfectly right in believing that they were even greater as creators than as interpreters; but the world was slow in realizing the truth.

"Paderewski began to write music when he was only seven years old, and it was always his aim to become a great composer, if possible. He succeeded in this years ago. His 'Manru' is the most fascinating opera since 'Carmen,' and its disappearance from the Metropolitan repertoire is a profound mystery and piece of folly, for it was given near the close of one season four times, to crowded houses, the last time on an afternoon when Paderewski created opposition to his own opera by giving a concert in Carnegie Hall. He has written songs, among which are gems of the first water. He has written enchanting short piano pieces, dyed in Polish colors, and last season he played here a masterly set of variations and a sonata rich in musical material, profound in content. His superb pianoforte concerto will become very popular—when he is dead; and his 'Fantaisie Polonaise' will rank among the greatest of modern tone-poems. But at present the world has no use for these things, for Paderewski is altogether too popular as a pianist to make the envious professionals eager to augment his fame by playing his music."

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Adams, Oscar Fay. A Motley Jest—Shakespearian Diversions. 16mo, pp. 64. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1 net.

Atkinson, William Walker. Mind-Power, or The Law of Dynamic Mentation. 8vo, pp. 441. Chicago: Progress Co.

Austen, Jane. Persuasion. Northanger Abbey. Emma. 2 vols. Mansfield Park. 2 vols. Illustrated in colors. 12mo. New York: Duffield & Co. Six vols. Each $1.25 per volume.

These six volumes complete the edition of Jane Austen's novels having notes by R. Brimley Johnson and illustrations in colors by A. Wallis Mills. Nothing additional to what has already been said in these columns remains now to be said of the typography and binding or of Mr. Mills's illustrations. In each and all details the edition is a completely satisfying one. We know not when or where one more so has been issued.

Avebury, The Right Hon. Lord. Peace and Happiness. 12mo, pp. x–386. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Bartlett, Frederick Orin. The Web of the Golden Spider. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 354. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Bashford, H. H. The Pilgrims' March. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Bazin, Réné. "This, my Son." Translated by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Benedict, Clare. A Resemblance and other Stories. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Blackwood, Algernon. Jimbo—A Fantasy. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Bower, B. M. The *Lonesome Trail*. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

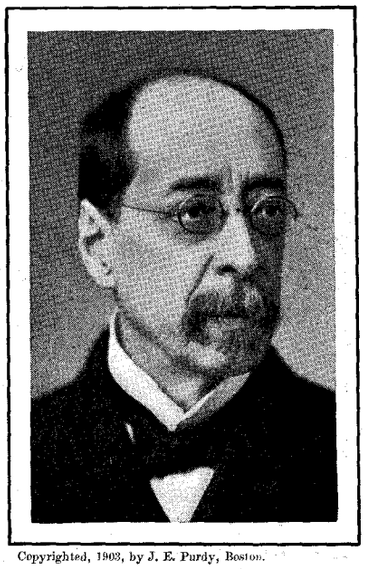
Caine, Hall. My Story. 8vo, pp. 402. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

A man is not a hero to his valet, and he must not try to make himself a hero to his public. Pepys and Montaigne are models in this way and Mr. Hall Caine has in the same manner stamped upon his pages the impress of reality. He has let us see him as he is and has not shown any regard to that rule of perspective by which an autobiographer may keep himself so aloof from (or even above) his reader that he fulfils the axiom of Campbell that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

Some critics in reviewing this book have declared that the author has merely written it to show with what great men he associated, or was by public opinion associated. It is true that the Manx novelist speaks fondly of his "literary relations, sometimes very intimate, with Ruskin, R. D. Blackmore, Wilkie Collins, Robert Buchanan, T. E. Brown, Tennyson, and Gladstone." But the staple of the work is furnished by the chapters on Rossetti which occupy half the book. There is a photograph in which Caine and Rossetti are sitting in the poet's "Green Drawing Room," and altogether the Manx novelist seems to think that Rossetti was the greatest and most important friend of his life. If we think that in this autobiographical sketch he rather exploits this friendship as reflecting a sort of glory upon himself, we must add that this delightful and naive egotism adds immensely to the pleasure of the reader over this work as a self-revelation and a psychological document.

But we think that this egotism, amusing as it is to study, sometimes results in an exhibition of bad taste which betrays the true character of the novelist's friendship for the poet-artist. Hall Caine dwells too much on the details of the poet's chloral habit and there is something almost pharisaical in the comment which he utters upon the exhumation of the poet's wife for the purpose of recovering the collection of poems which Rossetti had laid with her in the coffin. Caine suggests that it had occurred to the poet that his penance was now at an end, that "it was doing no good to leave hidden in the grave, etc.," and hereupon makes the very unnecessary and ungrammatical statement:

"If in the daily sight of the growing reputation of younger men, his friends and comrades of no better genius, Rossetti began to be influenced with thoughts like these, without reflecting that while it may have been an act of emotional weakness to bury his poems, it would be an act of desecration to take them up."



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JOHN LA FARGE,
Whose volume "The Higher Life in Art," was reviewed in these columns on March 6.

That this tone should pervade almost the whole of the chapters relating to Rossetti simply results in giving a reader the measure of Caine, but not of Rossetti, whom, it would seem, the author of "The Manxman" was utterly incapable of understanding. When he talks of Rossetti's "friends and comrades of no better genius" the "daily sight of whose growing reputation" spurred him to take measures for the rescue of his own, Caine may have been, as usual, thinking of himself. It is, however, certain that Rossetti's fame will rest less on his possession of a good or better genius than on the individual character of that genius, which was at the time unique, and still remains so.

We repeat that this autobiography is interesting because it does actually reveal the character of the writer. While it can not be said to throw much light on the great literary world, its tendencies and aspirations among which this Manx genius moved, it is valuable, because it shows through the golden radiance of the amber almost every detail in the anatomy of the one which has chanced to be imprisoned there.

Churchill, Winston Spencer. My African Journey. 8vo, pp. 226. New York: George H. Doran Co.

The main charm in this work lies in the freshness imparted to a somewhat hackneyed subject by the personality of its author. The reader of travel-books knows all about the African lion, the zebra, and the antelope. The hippopotamus and the hunting thereof are familiar things by hearsay. Mr. Winston Churchill excites our interest, however, because he was deeply interested himself in all he saw and did. We must suppose, however, the chief interest to him in his travels was connected with "the wonderful estates" which England has "recently acquired in the northeastern quarter of Africa." Wonderful indeed they are, from Mombasa, the port at which he landed, "lovely Mombasa with its shores of vivid green," and its railway-station, where the steel rails started for the shores of Victoria Nyanza on which stands Uganda. "The Kingdom of Uganda," says Mr. Churchill, "is a fairy tale," "a wonderful new world." While it is a British protectorate it lives under a dynastic king; it has a parliament, a powerful feudal system. The native people are a clothed, polite, and intelligent race. There are 200,000 of them able to read and write. Among them are 100,000 Christians. They have a court, there is law, and there are tribunals. The whole state maintains discipline, industry, culture, and peace. "The negrophil must be satisfied with Uganda." From Uganda this traveler passed through the desert of wild beasts which abound in the upper waters of the Nile whose course he was to follow until he reached Alexandria. His route may be traced in the excellent maps he gives us. These with the sixty-one photographic reproductions scattered through the book serve to bring the details of his journey clearly before the eyes of the reader.

Creelman, James. Why We Love Lincoln. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 170. New York: Outing Publishing Co.

Denney, James. Jesus and the Gospel—Christianity Justified in the Mind of Christ. 12mo. pp. xvi–368. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2 net.

Dudley, Gertrude, and **Kellor,** Frances A. Athletic Games in the Education of Women. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Dummelow, Rev. J. R. [Edited by]. A Commentary on The Holy Bible, by various Writers. 8vo, pp. cliii–1091. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Fillebrown, C. B. The A B C of Taxation. With Boston Object Lessons, Private Property in Land, and Other Essays and Addresses. 12mo. pp. 229. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Finch, Francis M. The Blue and the Gray, and other verses. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.30 net.

Frenilly, Baron De. Recollections. Translated by Frederick Lees. 8vo, pp. 382. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

There are certain periods of dislocation occurring in history which it is impossible to understand without the light thrown upon them by the personal reminiscences of those who lived at the time. What a commentary upon the days of the first and second triumvirate is furnished by the letters of Cicero! François Auguste de Frenilly, the author of these recollections, lived from the days of Louis XVI. to the restoration of the Bourbons under

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Charles X. Directory, Consulate, and Empire, all passed under his view. He was a born aristocrat, yet he found his pleasure as a man of wit in every government, and danced, wrote verses, painted, dined, and supped with everybody that was anybody in Paris during 1795 and 1796 until in 1800 he married Mme. de Chenilly, a young widow, described as "the sweetest, tenderest, most devoted of women and mothers." She brought as her dowry the large estate of Bournville, where the Baron settled down, and cultivated a kitchen-garden which was one of the finest in France, and managed his timber-plantations with consummate skill. He lived at Bournville until 1830, but in that interval made many visits to Paris and mingled with the fashionable society of the capital. The memoirs close with the year 1848.

They are the memoirs of a man whose very character and disposition represent the elements which made a revolution possible, if not necessary. The only man of prominence for whom he has a good word is Charles X. He loves to lampoon and satirize every one. He gleefully records that "the fashionable men of Versailles" called the king "the big pig, and he richly merited the nickname for his manners." He reckoned Lafayette as one of "the giddy-brained fellows of all ages," who were "infatuated with the principles of Franklin and Penn," and adds:

"The most infatuated and pedantic of them, the Marquis de Lafayette, became the favorite of the court, which had more appreciation for those who despised it than for those who flattered it. The Duc de Choiseul was the last who correctly valued this twenty-year-old reformer. All the ladies of his *salon* having begged him to listen for a moment to the marvelous Lafayette, he did so for a quarter of an hour, at the end of which time he turned to his ladies with a 'Why, he's Gilles Cæsar.'"

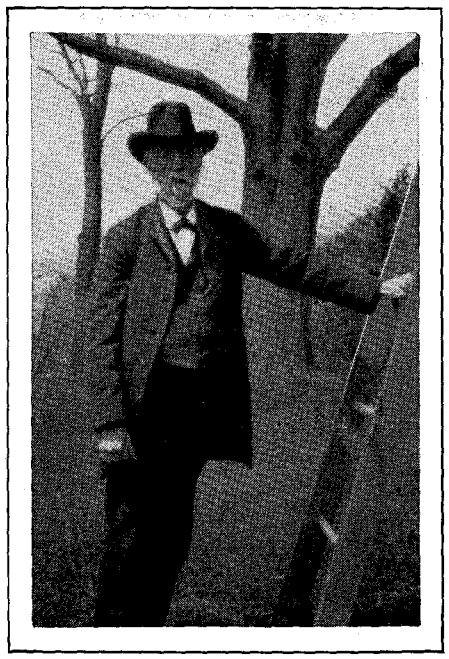
Gilles being the French for clown, or fool, the phrase would mean that Lafayette was a sort of wooden Cæsar on wheels. But Lafayette is not the only object of his flippant malice. He stigmatizes La Bedoyère, the brave adjutant of that "handsome buffoon" Murat, as a criminal; Fabvier, another officer of Napoleon's, as "a rogue"; and Casimir-Perier as "a lunatic." General Foy, a member of the chamber whose character and eloquence were admired, is, to Frenilly, "a solemn clown and scoundrel, with the face of an assistant barber." The Orleans family he abhorred and spoke of the calamity to France caused by their leaving their "viper's nest at Twickenham." He even insinuates that Louis Philippe bribed the murderer of the Duc de Berry.

But these specimens of his vituperative phraseology are culled from passages in which he describes Paris before the Revolution—Paris as the pleasure-ground of those who cared only for pleasure. Theaters, fairs, balls, and fashions are here his theme. The scene changes to revolutionary Paris, and the city of the Terror is revivified in a few pages—silence in the streets, dearth of everything, even firewood, and Frenilly himself sneaking across the fields on a terribly frosty day to fetch a handcart of fagots for his hearth. We have no space to quote from his description of strange incidents under the Directory nor from his contemptuous account of the coronation of Napoleon—"a saturnalia," "the subject of laughter or tears," "a masquerade in which every one had put on his or her costume for trial and for which no one had yet studied his or her rôle." These are the words of a man who boasts that he is "a fierce aristocrat," and on the return of the Bourbons wrote an epic poem, entitled "Fin du Poëme de la Revolution."

But this most delightful and entertaining volume must be read to be fully appreciated.

Glaspell, Susan. The Glory of the Conquered—The Story of a Great Love. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 postpaid.

Hagedorn, Hermann. The Woman of Corinth. 12mo, pp. 54. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.



FRANCIS MILES FINCH,
Whose collected poems, including "The Blue and the Gray," have just been issued.

Hale, Louise Closser. The Actress—A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Haliburton, M. W. Phonics in Reading—A Manual. 12mo, pp. 64. Atlanta, Ga.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. 40 cents.

Haliburton, M. W. Drill Book. 12mo, pp. 64. Atlanta, Ga.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. 18 cents.

Harding, John W. The City of Splendid Night. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Hazelton, George. The Raven—The Love Story of Edgar Allan Poe. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Hickox, William. The Correspondent's Manual—For Stenographers, Typewriter Operators, and Clerks. 16mo, pp. 224. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. 50 cents net.

Howells, William Dean. Roman Holidays and Others. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.

One never tires of traveling with Mr. Howells because he is so perfectly the master of himself and his emotions; because he keeps all his records of sight-seeing well within the human range of vision; never overloads us with antiquarianism, or goes far afield to startle us with the record of strange sensations fit to make the stay-at-home lament his circumscribed lot. The present work follows in the same genial vein that delighted us with the two recent volumes of English travel. The record deals with a winter spent at Rome; but we approach the Eternal City at a leisurely pace, doing justice to the sights vouchsafed by the way. After Madeira, there is the usual holiday ashore at Gibraltar, where the ship stops to breathe at the first port on the Continent and allows time for running two blocks into Spain, as Mr. Howells humorously puts it; then Genoa, Naples, and Pompeii. Rome at last is reached, and we settle down with the writer to take it in leisurely. Readers of the earlier "Italian Journeys" will find this, as does the writer himself, not so much the quest of novelties as a search for renewals, for the freshening of old impressions and identifications grown gray in the lapse of a long intervening time. Italy was thoroughly "done" by this writer in those long-past years when he acted as American consul at Venice. His record of these revisitings keeps up a constant glancing backward upon the earlier day and enables us to see how the tooth of time works upon the memorials committed to its keeping. One thing, however, is certain—it does not gnaw upon Mr. Howells. His vision is as fresh and his reactions are as keen as in the former years. There is one delightful bit among the many, that opens the door upon that other day and shows the curious mid-century taste in pictures. Mr. Howells records that in his earlier day in Rome everybody said you must be sure to go to the Church of the Capucines because Guido's "St. Michael and the Enemy" was there and still more because of the wonderful bone mosaics in the cemetery under the church. Just what Mr. Howells thought about Guido in the day when everybody went mad over him he does not tell us—he merely suspects that he had a very crude taste. On revisiting the church last winter he "found Guido ridiculous, of course, in the painter's imagination of the archangel as a sort of dancing figure in a tableau vivant, and yet of a sublime authority in the execution." This, however, does not quite satisfy him, and he adds, "To be more honest, I had little feeling about it and less knowledge." It is his honesty that makes us love him as a guide and by that same token he really saves us from the past. The past is ever viewed in strict competition with the present, and the present as often as not wins in the contest. So essentially a man of to-day is Mr. Howells.

Leghorn, Pisa, Genoa, and Monte Carlo are the places which finish out the itinerary.

Irwin, Wallace. Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy ("Hashimura Togo"). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Sinclair, Upton, and **Williams,** Michael. Good Health and How we Won it. 8vo, pp. 302. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.20.

When Prof. Russell H. Chittenden's "Nutrition of Man" appeared people began to feel that they knew as little about gastronomy as the ancient gourmands who fed on dormice and peacocks' eyes, put brine into their Chiang, and asafetida into their soup. While the authors of the present book are not extremists they have proved by actual experience what they assert, and, to use an appropriate proverb,

(*Continued on page 476*)

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Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made.

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"Holeproof" did cost $2 for six pairs. And they are worth it. Now you can get six pairs for $1.50 up to $3.00.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 474*)

"the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Of course, they cite the example and give the precepts of Horace Fletcher. With sufficient mastication even meat may be eaten without danger, we are told, but not too much for fear of "excessive proteid" or "poisoning." The authors are not by any means bigoted vegetarians, altho the menus they prescribe contain no meat. The work is illustrated.

Wilkinson, William Cleaver, Some New Literary Valuations. 12mo, pp. 412. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 net.

Wilkinson, William Cleaver Poetical Works of. In five volumes. Octavo. Illustrated. Three-quarter leather, gilt tops. Volume I. The Epic of Saul. Volume II. The Epic of Paul. Volume III. The Epic of Moses; The Exodus. Volume IV. The Epic of Moses; The Wilderness. Volume V. Poems. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $3 per volume.

The critical estimates by Dr. Wilkinson in his collection of essays, entitled, "Some New Literary Valuations," are such as

JEANNETTE LEE.
Author of "Simeon Tillow's Shadow."

might be expected from a man of his independence, wide reading, and powers of expression. The very fact that a "literary valuation" is new or novel makes it valuable, provided it be sincere, and no one can read these essays without being stimulated, and all the more so if occasionally he may feel startled. Reviewers have spoken extremely well of the book. A writer in the Hartford *Courant* recognizes his "precision of statement as generally admirable and entertaining." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks that the book reveals "an actual genius for clear vision," and says its highest quality is "its shrewd, kindly fairness." The Boston *Globe* recognizes that the critic "presents the attitude of the author fairly and without personal bias." The Buffalo *Evening News* declares that the estimates are "keen, acute, and scholarly." Prof. Franklin Johnson has remarked that the blade which the author employs "is always sharp, but so admirably polished and

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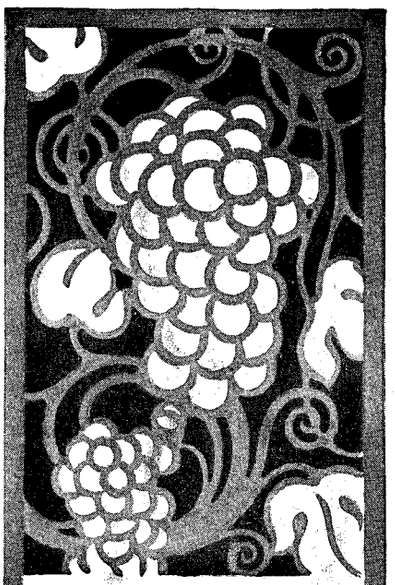

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wielded with so much urbanity that any pain it inflicts must be greatly soothed and modified."

Dr. Wilkinson's poetical writings as here collected in five sumptuous volumes remind us how it used to be said that one-half of the English world of the nineteenth century derived their theology from Milton's "Paradise Lost," the other half from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." It has always been the delight of poets to draw inspiration from Bible history. Even Byron has done so in his "Hebrew Melodies."

These epics by Dr. Wilkinson are intended to bring the narratives of the Holy Scripture within the comprehension and intelligent sympathy of those who have perhaps scarcely detected the realism that lies behind the Semitic imagery of the original histories. In polished verse and language the progress of these immemorial tales is here pursued by the graceful singer of this latter age, whose listeners recognize the accents of their own literature. Greek forms—the syllabic meter; the epic symmetry, the exordium and catastrophe have passed into our modern literature so as to attain the inextinguishable character of natural forces. Hence the value of such poetic exploits as have been achieved by the author of these narrative poems. They bring Hebrew feeling, Hebrew ideals, Hebrew religion, and Hebrew patriotism down to the level of the modern mind, which in recognizing forms with which it has become familiarized will absorb, whether consciously or not, the spirit which animates the writings of inspired men.

Woolwine, Thomas Lee. In the Valley of the Shadows. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Young, Laurence Ditto. The Climbing Doom. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

In Gotham.—"Some of these New-York shows draw immense crowds, Uncle Josh."

"Gosh, yes! Heard one feller say he paid $3 for a seat on the sidewalk."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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"When I drank coffee I had sick spells and still did not realize that coffee could be so harmful, till about a year ago I had rheumatism in my arms and fingers, got so nervous I could not sleep and was all run down.

"At last, after finding that medicines did me no good, I decided to quit coffee entirely and try Postum. After using it six months I fully recovered my health beyond all expectations, can sleep sound and my rheumatism is all gone." "There's a Reason."

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No. 110 Bog Oak	*No. 122 Forest Green*
No. 128 Light Mahogany	*No. 172 Flemish Oak*
No. 129 Dark Mahogany	*No. 178 Brown Flemish Oak*

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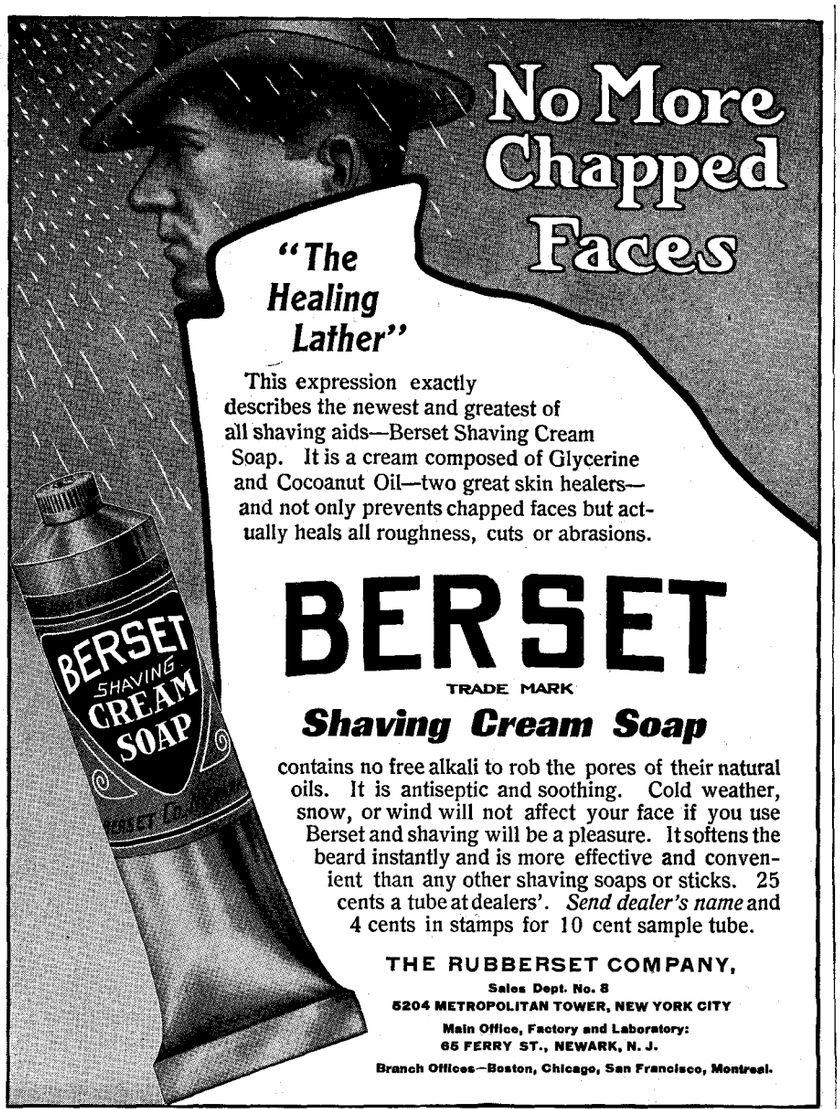
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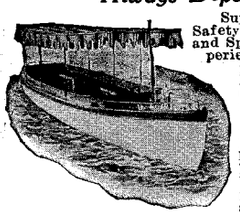

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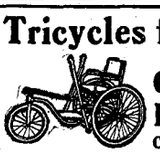

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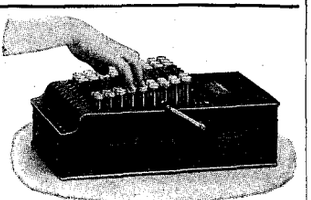

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CURRENT POETRY

The Rough Rider

By Bliss Carman

Where lift the peaks of purple,
  Where dip the dusty trails,
Where gleaming, teeming cities
  Lie linked by shining rails,
By shadow-haunted camp-fire,
  Beneath the great white dome,
In saddle and in council
  Intrepid and at home,

Who is the hardy figure
  Of virile fighting strain,
With valor and conviction
  In heart, and hand, and brain?
Sprung from our old ideals
  To serve our later needs,
He is the modern Roundhead,
  The man who rides and reads.

No pomp of braid and feathers,
  No flash of burnished gear,
He wears the plainsman's outfit
  Sufficient and severe.
With no imperial chevron
  Upon his khaki sleeve,
He thinks by no made doctrine,
  He speaks by no man's leave.

The breed and creed and schooling
  Of Harvard and the plains,
Six hundred years of fighting
  For freedom in his veins,
Let no one think to wheedle,
  To buy, coerce, nor cheat,
The man who loves the open,
  The man who knows the street.

He rides not for vain glory,
  He fights not for low gain,
But that the range of freedom
  Unravaged shall remain.
As plain as Bible language
  And open as the day,
He challenges injustice,
  And bids corruption stay.

Take up, who will, the challenge;
  Stand pat on graft and greed;
Grow sleek on others' labor,
  Surfeit on others' need;
Let paid and bloodless tricksters
  Devise a legal way
Our common right and justice
  "To sell, deny, delay."

Not yesterday nor lightly
  We came to know that breed;
Our quarrel with that cunning
  Is old as Runnymede.
We saw enfranchised insult
  Deploy in kingly line,
When broke our sullen fury
  On Rupert of the Rhine.

At Newbury and Worcester,
  Edgehill and Marston Moor,
We got the stubborn courage
  To dare and to endure.

Pears'

Pears' Soap is made in a clean, sun-flooded factory; then stored a full year in a dry, airy place, before coming to you.

Is it such a wonder it lasts so long?

Established in 1789.

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From Ireton and Cromwell
We learned the sword and rein;
Free speech by truth made fearless,
From Hampden, Pym, and Vane.

A thousand years in peril,
By privilege opprest,
With loss beyond requital,
Unflinching in our quest,
We sought and bought our freedom
And bore it oversea;
To keep it still unblighted,
We rode with Grant and Lee.

Now, masking raid and rapine
In debonair disguise,
The foe we thought defeated
Deludes our careless eyes,
Entrenched in law and largess
And the vested wrong of things,
Cloaking a fouler treason
Than any faithless king's.

He takes our life for wages,
He holds our land for rent,
He sweats our little children
To swell his cent. per cent.;
With secret grip and levy
On every crum we eat,
He drives our sons to thieving,
Our daughters to the street.

He lightly sells his honor,
He boldly shames our pride,
And makes our cause a failure
For the nations to deride.
So crafty, yet so craven!
One whisper through the mart
Can send him to his coffers
With panic in his heart.

With no such feeble rancor
As envy moves to hate,
No ignorant detraction
Of goodly things and great,
But with the wrath unbridled
Of patriots betrayed—
Of workers duped by brokers,
Of brothers unafraid,—

Against the grim defenses
Where might and murrain hide,
Unswerving to the issue
Loose-reined and rough we ride
Full tardily, to rescue
Our heritage from wrong.

CONVINCED

Woman's Interesting Experience.

A Md. woman tells how she was convinced in regard to a matter of vital importance. She says:

"Before I used Grape-Nuts I was almost a physical wreck. I suffered untold agonies from indigestion, could not sleep at night, was on the verge of nervous prostration,

"I finally purchased a pkg. of Grape-Nuts, and the one pkg. convinced me it was just what I needed. I gradually grew better as I continued to eat the food and my ills vanished.

"I can now sleep soundly every night, going to sleep as soon as I retire. I never have dyspepsia any more.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of Grape-Nuts as a brain food for school children—makes them rosy and active.

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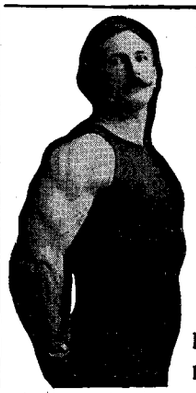

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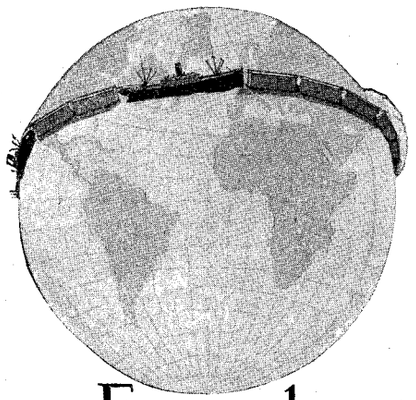

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A thousand times more strong.

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The leader, and the time
For every man to muster
For honor or for crime.
Who would not ride beside him
Into the toughest fight—
For freedom, the republic,
And everlasting right!
—*Collier's Weekly* (March 13).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

EARLY HARDSHIPS OF SENATOR BURROWS

JULIUS CÆSAR BURROWS, United States Senator from Michigan, in telling of his early struggles with poverty thanks God that he did not have to start life handicapped with a "million dollars and an automobile." Senator Burrows' first acquaintance with real work was made when he was a youngster with a neck-yoke and two buckets over his shoulders gathering maple sap. James B. Morrow, who interviewed the Senator for the New York *Tribune*, tells us more of the Senatorial beginnings. We read:

"Tell me," I said, "about some of your battles as a boy. Did you ever have to fight when you were teaching a country school?"

"Once," Senator Burrows replied, as he sat down and again lighted his long, thin cigar. "A big-boned and loud-talking youth of seventeen had a revelation, which he voiced in prophecy, that it was his duty to whip me and to run the school. He sat himself down among the girls one morning and began a discourse which was more or less personal to myself. I understood, as well as he, that the hour had come. Walking over to him, I wrapt the fingers of my left hand in his long hair and with the fingers of my right hand I clutched the collar of his coat—I had pitched hay and chopped wood, and my grip was pretty good. Lifting him off the seat, I turned him once in the air and then let go. He hit the wall ten feet away and went down in a lump. Pretty soon he passed a trembling hand across his eyes and looked up. His knees were wabbly, but by and by he could walk. After that he sat at his own desk, meeker than Moses and purring like a house cat."

"You were born in a log cabin on a farm in Northwestern Pennsylvania?" I said.

"Yes, on the side of a hill in Erie County. My father built a new house when I was a child which I thought to be remarkably commodious and elegant. Even when we moved into it with our belongings—there were ten of us in the family, seven sons and a daughter—it seemed entirely too large and oppressively lonely. I went back to look at the old house several years ago, keeping its stately proportions in mind as I had always remembered them, but I couldn't find it. I saw a weather-beaten little hut of one and a half stories, with three rooms downstairs and an unfinished attic. I was distrest and amazed to learn that it was the imposing palace of my childhood.

"My six brothers and myself worked on the farm and attended district school in the winter."

"Your name," I said, "is Julius Cæsar, and the brother of whom you speak is named Jerome Bonaparte. Was your father a student of history?"

"No; our good mother was. I have detested high-falutin names and titles all my life, have invariably parted my hair at the side, and have been plain Mr. Burrows ever since coming to the Senate. It was a mistake to tag Rome and me the way they did.

"We left Grahamville and bought a farm in the famous 19th District of Ohio, which was represented in Congress by Joshua R. Diddings, and at a later day by James A. Garfield, and which was also the home of Senator Benjamin F. Wade, the furious abolitionist. We were very poor. Money was scarce. Markets were few and far apart. Farm

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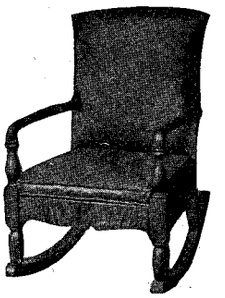

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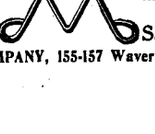

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products had to be traded to merchants for calico and other goods. I got a little money by peeling apples and drying them in the sun. I milked five cows twice a day, and walked three miles to an academy at Kingsville. One winter I did chores at a man's house for my board. Then I got a room at the academy, sweeping the building and ringing the bell for my tuition. My mother gave me a bed and a box stove, and I did my own cooking.

"On Wednesdays we had rhetoricals. A teacher named Drake seemed to take pleasure in criticizing and humiliating me before the students of both sexes. I was ignorant, vain, and sensitive. One day I opened on Drake in a long and outrageous speech. He ordered me to the platform, following the command, when I didn't go, with a push. The girls screamed and the boys laughed. Then I went outdoors and finished my speech on the fence. After my expulsion I attended an academy at Austinburg, in the same county, teaching school during the months of winter, as did my sister and five of my brothers.

"I worked hard, but it was a contest with poverty all the time. The young men of to-day don't know what it is to fight for an education, and those who are clothed and fed and given every opportunity by their fathers are utterly unappreciative. I found that I was making no headway and went to Jefferson, the county seat, where I was engaged as principal of the village schools. The children of Wade and Giddings were among my pupils, as were the sisters and brothers of William Dean Howells, the novelist. My salary was too small to remember."

WHY MR. ROOSEVELT WANTED TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT

If Mark Hanna had lived, would Theodore Roosevelt ever have been *elected* President of the United States? This is an idle question now, but in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's own prophecy and comment upon the situation in 1903, the answer is by no means certain. Lindsay Denison, who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt as a newspaper reporter on his Western tour in 1903, writes of an intensely interesting incident which took place at Des Moines, and which gave an index to Mr. Roosevelt's ideas of his political future. The tremendous crowd which greeted the President at the Des-Moines station had inspired the reporter to make a remark about the "worth-whileness" in being President of the United States. We quote further from Mr. Denison's story in *The Circle* (March):

"Yes, it is worth while," he said. "But that is not the real thing, back of all this——" He swept his arm, to include that crowd. "I know what this means. It does not mean 'We are for Theodore Roosevelt.' It would not even mean 'We are for George Washington or Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln or Grover Cleveland or William McKinley.' It means, simply, 'We are for the Flag!' "

The writer knows (oh, he knows, if anybody does!) that "the President of the United States is never to be quoted." But, surely, if one is ever to be forgiven, this is the open season.

"President of the United States!" said Theodore Roosevelt, reflectively. "I'd rather be *elected* to that office than have anything tangible of which I know. But I shall never be elected to it. THEY don't want me.'

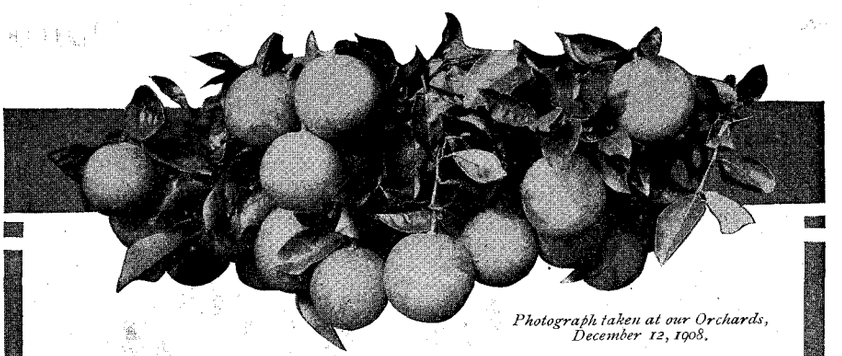
"Who, Mr. President?" I murmured, for to guess (to adopt the Togo diction). For I didn't realize what was at large on the face of the waters.

"Hanna," he said, abruptly. "Hanna and that crowd. They've done me. They've finished me. I'm sorry. I wanted to be elected President of the United States just once. I'm not ashamed of that. Wouldn't you take it?"

I would.

"But they've cut me off," he continued. "I have no machine, no faction, no money. And all this," sweeping his arm out toward Des Moines receding with its crowds and enthusiasm, "has no personal significance."

I murmured, to disagree.



Photograph taken at our Orchards, December 12, 1908.

Costs 22c a Day to Grow a $5,000 Orchard in Texas

An Algoa five acre fig and orange orchard will be worth $5,000 in three years. It will bring you an income of over $1,500 every twelve months. And we will sell you this orchard for only 22 cents a day for each acre.

These orchards are simply marvelous. The oranges grow with such amazing abundance that one acre will produce $500 in a year.

The Magnolia Figs are nothing less than a wonder. One acre will yield $200 in one season and this increases rapidly every year. The demand is so great that one of the largest preserving companies in America has contracted for all it can get five years in advance.

Figs now sell for $60 a ton but we will soon have our own canning factory built when we will get more than $250 a ton for the entire crop.

Here then, is an opportunity to own a real, fruit-bearing, money-making orchard in sunny Texas for only a few cents a day. No more than you now spend for car fares and cigars.

N. E. Stout, who lives a few miles north of Algoa, sold $2,895.74 worth of oranges last year from five acres—more than $500 from each acre. He also had 1,500 fig trees that brought him $1,463.62—almost $1 from every tree.

J. E. Miles, who lives in the same neighborhood, sold $311.87 worth of oranges from fifty trees—over $6 from every single tree he had.

These men are not exceptions; we could tell you of many others who have done as well or better. You can't help making money here—it grows on the trees while you sleep.

Every dollar you make here is profit. California pays from $2 to $10 per acre for irrigation every year. Florida spends from $10 to $100 per acre for fertilizing every season. But the Algoa district spends nothing for these items and raises even larger crops.

The rainfall here is 49 inches a year—eight inches more than in Illinois (the great corn state) and twenty-one inches more than Minnesota (the great wheat state). There is no danger of draught here.

Our orchards are only twenty-four miles from Galveston, the great ocean port of Texas. Here steamships sail direct to New York and London. The cost of shipping fruit to the greatest markets in the world from here is only a fraction of the cost to ship by railroad from California.

Texas is 2,000 miles nearer the great eastern markets and fruit from here arrives earlier and in better condition—so it brings higher prices.

It is Not Necessary to Live on the Orchard

Perhaps you would rather not move to Algoa. If so we will cultivate your orchard and market the crop for you, making only a small annual charge for our services. Write us for full details of this plan.

The First National Bank of Galveston fully protects you during the entire transaction. All of your monthly payments are made direct to this bank. At the end of your contract period you receive a guaranteed title to your orchard.

Map Showing Location of Algoa District

Meanwhile we plant and cultivate your orchard. In three years it will be bearing a commercial crop that will bring you from $1,500 to $2,000 net profit.

We simply *must* make your orchard a success. Otherwise we would lose all of our work on the land for three years.

Over one and a half million dollars worth of land was sold in this district last April. More will be sold in the spring this year Buy now before the increasing demand carries the prices up higher than ever.

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For complete details about our plan, with full information regarding the fruit business in Texas, write for our free booklet. It tells the story. Send for it at once.

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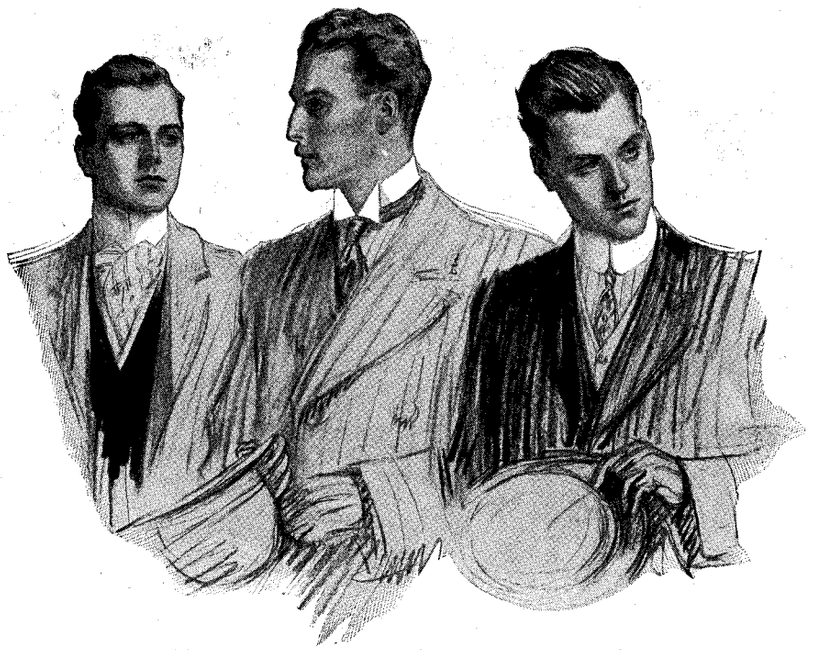

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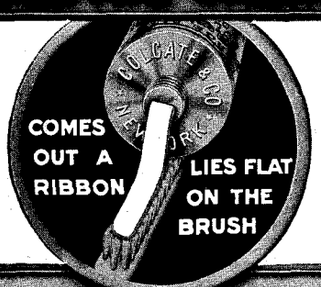

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"Here!" said the President. "These people are honest, simple, warm-hearted. They love their country. They have heard of the colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry. But it isn't the colonel who brings them here. If we could melt them all down I know what would be the residuum, for I don't fool myself, no matter what they say of me in New York. We would get 97 per cent. *United States Flag*, or whatever you choose to call concrete patriotism; you would get 1 per cent. of sentimental appreciation of the tragedy of President McKinley's death; you would get 1 per cent. of local pride over the fact that the President of the United States 'is in our section,' an undeterminate percentage of 'standin' by Cummins,' and in the end a mere trace of curiosity and hooray for Theodore Roosevelt, once colonel of Rough Riders! I know!

"But I'm afraid it is not to be—I mean my election. You see, I can't hope to be nominated without even the support of my own State. And if you have read the New-York newspapers you have seen the appearance on the horizon of a cloud, no bigger than a man's hand—a quarrel between Odell and Platt. Neither of them knows, but Hanna is the man who started them fighting. Sooner or later I will become the bone of the quarrel and a subject for elimination. Then Indiana will be discovered to be for Hanna, reluctant tho he may be to listen to such a call. Other States will be in doubt, but with New York and Indiana against me wouldn't I be foolish to look forward to being *elected* President of the United States?"

SHEAR WIT

A Hard World.—"Did you ever feel that the world was against you?"

"Sure. I felt it this morning when I slipt on the sidewalk."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

Experience.—"Money is not at the bottom of everything," sadly remarked the college man as he plunged his hands deep down into his pockets.—*Home Herald.*

Something In It.—Possibly the fact that the optimist sees the doughnut and the pessimist the hole is due to the further fact that the optimist has mostly doughnut and the pessimist mostly hole.—*Puck.*

Considerate.—"How do you tell bad eggs?" queried the young housewife." "I never told any," replied the fresh grocery clerk, "but if I had anything to tell a bad egg I'd break it gently."—*Christian Guardian.*

Letting the Cat Out.—"Say, grandpa, make a noise like a frog," coaxed little Tommy.

"What for, my son?"

"Why, papa says that when you croak we'll get five thousand dollars."—*Success Magazine.*

The Point of View.—THE ORGAN GRINDER—"How's business?"

THE SCISSORS GRINDER—"Fine! I've never seen it so dull."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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The Danger.—"What we want," said the fervid speaker, "is a man who is not afraid of a trust."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and at the same time we don't want one who is so fearless that he will eat out of its hand."—*Washington Star.*

Theology in the Highlands.—The minister's class at the kirk of Tobermory had been reading the story of Joseph and his brethren and it came to the turn of the minister to examine the boys.

The replies to all his questions had been quick, intelligent, and correct. Such as:

"What great crime did these sons of Jacob commit?"

"They sold their brother Joseph."

"Quite correct. And for how much?"

"Twenty pieces of silver."

"And what added to the cruelty and wickedness of these bad brothers?"

A pause.

"What made their treachery even more detestable and heinous?"

Then a bright little Highlander stretched out an eager hand.

"Well, my man?"

"Please, sir, they sell't him ower cheap."—*Tit-Bits.*

Logical Reason.—JINKS—Have you selected a trade or profession for your boy?"

WINKS—"I shall make a plumber of him."

JINKS—"Has he a bent that way?"

WINKS—"He's born for it. Tell him to do a thing immediately, and he won't think of it again for a week."—*Tit-Bits.*

Politician in Kitchen.—"I'm afraid I'll never be able to teach you anything, Maggie," was the despairing utterance of a Trenton woman to a new Irish domestic. "Don't you know that you should always hand me notes and cards on a salver?"

"Sure, mum, I knew," answered Maggie, "but I didn't know you did."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Straight Tip.—JOHNNIE (to new visitor)—"So you are my grandma, are you?"

GRANDMOTHER—"Yes, Johnnie! I'm your grandma on your father's side."

JOHNNIE—"Well, you're on the wrong side, you'll find that out!"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Varied Program.—The women of an Indiana town recently organized a literary club, and for a while everything was lovely.

"Alice," asked the husband of one of the members, upon her return home from one of the meetings, "what was the topic under discussion by the club this afternoon?"

Alice couldn't remember at first. Finally, however, she exclaimed.

"Oh, yes, I recollect! We discust that brazen-looking woman that's just moved in across the street and Longfellow."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Was a Hen.—Little Harry with his sister and brothers was being taught natural history by the governess through the instrumentality of a game. The game was called "Barnyard." One child was a duck, another a turkey, and a third a calf, and so on—a noisy, delightful game.

But little Harry remained, in all the tumult, as still as death. Far off in a corner he crouched, silent and alone. The governess, spying him, approached, saying, indignantly:

"Come, Harry, and play with us."

"Hush," answered Harry, "I'm laying an egg."—*The Circle.*

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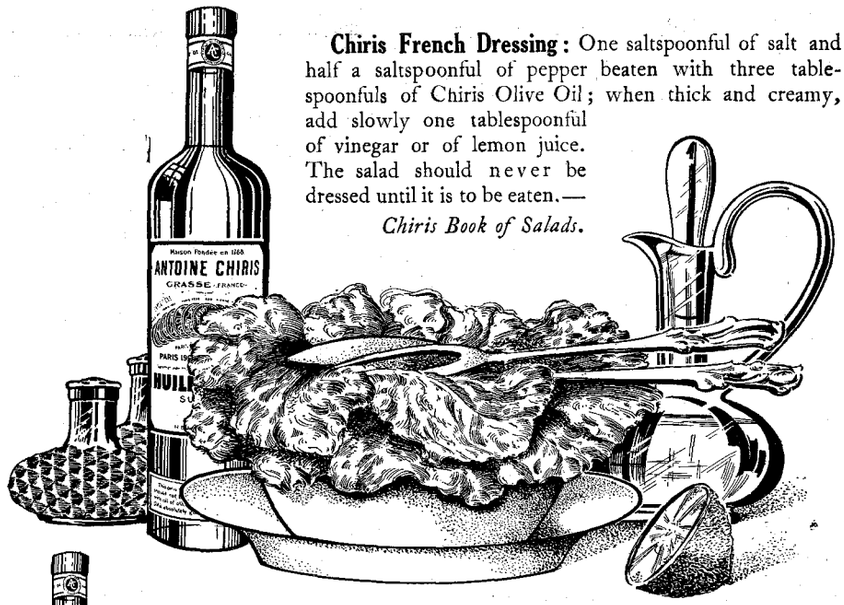

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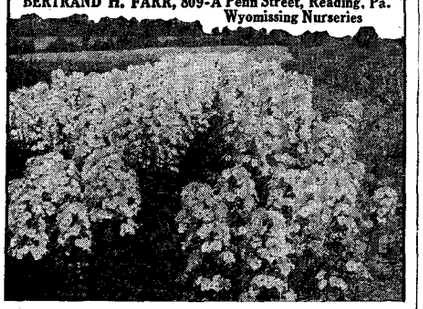

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Lesson in Good Manners.—A well-known lawyer is telling a good story about himself and his efforts to correct the manners of his office boy. One morning not long ago the young autocrat blew into the office, and, tossing his cap at a hook, exclaimed:

"Say, Mr. Blank, there's a ball game down at the park to-day, and I'm going."

Now, the attorney is not a hard-hearted man, and was willing the boy should go, but thought he would teach him a little lesson in good manners.

"Jimmie," he said, "that isn't the way to ask a favor. Now, you come over here and sit down, and I'll show you how to do it."

The boy took the office chair and his employer picked up his cap and stept outside. He then opened the door softly, and, holding the cap in his hand, said quietly to the small boy in the big chair:

"Please, sir, there is a ball game at the park to-day; if you can spare me I would like to get away for the afternoon."

In a flash the boy responded:

"Why certainly, Jimmie; and here is 50 cents to pay your way in."—*Short Stories.*

The Other End.—MAGISTRATE—"You say you want a divorce because your married life is one long series of fights. You don't look it."

WOULD-BE-DIVORCÉ—"No your Honor, but you ought to see my wife."—*The Circle.*

Question?—"I see that Enos Hand has just got his high-toned eight-day clock from that big Chicago store. Enos says that clock will run eight days without winding."

"How long will it run if it's wound?"—*Judge.*

A Problem.—TEACHER—Johnny Jones, you will stay after school one hour and study your lesson."

JOHNNY JONES—"Are you going to stay with me?"

"Yes."

"Then I'd like to know if you are punishing me or I am punishing you."—*Life.*

The Trouble.—MRS. KNAGG—"I'm sure I don't see what reason my boarders have to complain. I treat 'em just like members of the family."

MR. KNAGG—"That's the reason, my dear."—*Chicago News.*

A Study in Anatomy.—When the butcher responded to his telephone bell, the shrill voice of a little girl greeted his ears.

"Hello, is this Mr. W——?"

"Yes," he answered kindly.

"Well, do you know anything about where grandpa's liver is? We've looked everywhere but we can't find it."—*Success Magazine.*

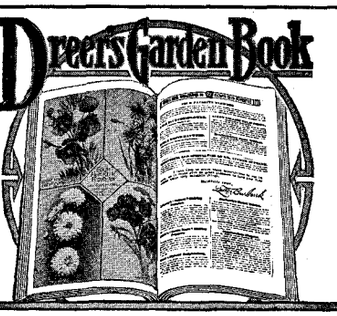
A Statesman.—Shortly after Mr. Gladstone's death a local politician delivered an address upon the life of a statesman before a school. When he had finished, he said: "Now, can any of you tell me what a statesman is?" A little hand went up, and a little girl replied: "A statesman is a man who makes speeches." "Hardly that," answered the politician, who loved to tell the story. "For instance, I sometimes make speeches, and yet I am not a statesman." The little hand again went up. "I know," and the answer came triumphantly: "A statesman is a man who makes good speeches."—*"Selected" by Western Christian Advocate.*

His Life Was.—MR. SNAPP—"Life is full of contradictions."

MRS. SNAPP—"And I say it isn't."—*Boston Transcript.*

For the GARDEN

Dreer's Garden Book



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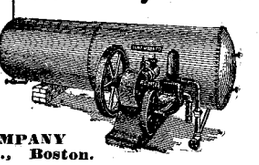

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Cure for Love.—"I remember once," says Professor Grange, "hearing two very ordinary men, a bricklayer and a plumber, discuss love in a smoking-car.

"'I hold,' said the bricklayer, 'that if you are terribly in love, the way to cure yourself is to run away.'

"The plumber shook his head and sneered.

"'That will cure you,' he said, 'provided you run away with the girl.'"—*Tatler.*

His Business?—NURSE (announcing the expected)—"Professor, it's a little boy."

PROFESSOR (absent-mindedly)—"Well, ask him what he wants."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Doubt.—On one occasion an ignorant quack was called by mistake to attend a council of physicians in a critical case. After considerable discussion, the opinion was exprest by one that the patient was convalescent. "Convalescent!" said the quack, "why that's nothing serious. I have cured convalescence in twenty-four hours."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

His Duty.—THE LADY—"Look here; you said that if I'd give you your dinner you'd mow the lawn for me."

THE HOBO—"I'd like to do it, ma'am, but I gotter teach yer a lesson. Never trust th' word of a total stranger."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Rub.—"He says his motto is 'Live and Learn.'"

"Well, if he isn't more successful at the former than the latter we'll be going to his funeral soon."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Cruel.—PERCY—"Do you think your father would object to my marrying you?"

PEARL—"I couldn't say. If he's anything like me he would."—*Illustrated Bits.*

And a Funeral.—The teacher was giving an exposition on culpable homicide.

"If I went out in a small boat," he said, "and the owner knew it was leaking, and I got drowned, what would that be?"

After a few minutes' silence a little boy stood up and said:

"A holiday, sir!"—*Catholic News.*

And the Halt Walked.—An automobile for the blind has been invented. Heretofore the blind have been running the ordinary makes of car.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A Task.—The school-girl with the large feet was sitting with them stretched far out into the aisle, and was busily chewing gum, when the teacher espied her.

"Mary!" called the teacher, sharply.

"Yes, ma'am?" questioned the pupil.

"Take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in."—*New York Observer.*

Discipline.—NEAR-SIGHTED LADY—"The boy who is trying to tie that tin can to that poor dog's tail ought to be thrashed within an inch of his life,—the horrid little brute."

MAID—"It's your boy, mum." "My boy?" "Yes, mum." "Tell him, if he'll stop, I'll give him some cake."—*Christian Advocate.*

Human.—The young man, leading a dog by a string, lounged up to the ticket-office of a railway-station and inquired:

"Must I—aw—take a ticket for a puppy?"

"No; you can travel as an ordinary passenger," was the reply.—*Universalist Leader.*

The Advantage.—John Bright used to tell how a barber who was cutting his hair once said to him: "You 'ave a large 'ead, sir; it is a good thing to 'ave a large 'ead, for a large 'ead means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can 'ave, as it nourishes the roots of the 'air."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

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Enclosed $5 for bottle "Save-the-Horse," with the contract. My trotting stallion is curbed badly, is making two stands per week. I don't want to blister, and as you claim your remedy removes these blemishes without laying up the horse I decided it is just what I want. Very truly, L. A. BURSON.

Gothenburg, Neb., Jan. 1, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Enclosed $5 for bottle of "Save-the-Horse." The bottle I purchased in May did all you claimed for it. I gave the horse a long season, drove him every day and sold him this fall, sound as a dollar. He quit going lame before half of the bottle was used and the enlargement is all gone. I unhesitatingly recommend this remedy, and the fact that you have since received orders from this locality is proof of this.

Yours truly, L. A. BURSON.

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FOR THE GARDEN

The success this year of our "For the Garden" Department has been great.

This week's issue is the fifth number this year in which horticultural advertising has been specialized. Announcements of seeds and other garden supplies will be found on page 484.

The high quality of the houses represented in these columns insures mutual profit to the three closely related interests of a great magazine such as THE LITERARY DIGEST—the reader, the advertiser and the publisher.

Beyond our pay for the advertising space, and beyond the dealers profit from use of space, is the most vital of all considerations—the satisfaction and success experienced by the purchaser. This is only assured through the reliability of the advertiser.

The greatest pleasure and return from the garden or home grounds can be realized only when the materials are trustworthy. This assurance is guaranteed when you purchase your supplies from our advertisers.

Orders for seeds and shrubs for spring planting should be placed immediately. The rush has already set in and if you wait longer you will be subjected to long delays.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

Left to His Sad Fate.—A French general's wife, whose tongue-lashing ability was far-famed, demanded that an old servant, who had served with her husband in the wars, be dismissed.

"Jacques," said the general, "go to your room and pack your trunk and leave—depart."

The old Frenchman clasped his hands to his heart with dramatic joy.

"Me—I can go!" he exclaimed in a very ecstasy of gratitude. Then suddenly his manner changed, as with utmost compassion he added:

"But you—my poor général, you must stay!"—*Success Magazine.*

Just the Same.—THE MAGISTRATE—"You seem to have committed a very grave assault on the defendant just because he differed from you in an argument."

THE DEFENDANT—"There was no help for it, your worship. The man is a perfect idiot."

THE MAGISTRATE—"Well, you must pay a fine of 50 francs and costs, and in future you should try and understand that idiots are human beings, the same as you and I."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Chicken Homiletic.—A country minister in the course of his dining out on the circuit came to a house where a roast chicken was served for dinner. He had previously encountered a series of rib corned beef dinners and the chicken looked good to him.

"Well," he facetiously remarked, "here's where that chicken enters the ministry."

"Hope it does better there than in lay work," rejoined the small boy of the family.—*Boston Record.*

Two-Thirds Right.—"I'm a terror, I be," announced the new arrival in Frozen Dog to one of the men behind the bar.

"Be ye?"

"Takes three men to handle me, once I get started," he went on.

. . . . . .

"Oh, well," he remarked, as he arose painfully and dusted off his clothes, "of course, if ye're short-handed, I suppose two kin do it on a pinch."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Solicitude.—INVALID HUSBAND—"Did the doctor say I was to take all that medicine?"

WIFE—"Yes, dear."

INVALID HUSBAND—"Why, there's enough there to kill a donkey."

WIFE (anxiously)—"Then you'd better not take all of it, John."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 8.—The Spanish steamer *Mouro* founders off Brest.

March 9.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Income Tax Bill by 407 to 166 votes.

Lieutenant Arnold of the Belgian army is sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for atrocities in the Kongo.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 5.—The Senate confirms President Taft's Cabinet nominations.

March 6.—The nomination of William Loeb, Jr., to be Collector of the Port of New York is confirmed by the Senate.

President Taft issues a call for a special session of Congress to convene on March 15.

GENERAL

March 8.—The Missouri Two-cent-fare Law is declared confiscatory by the United States District Court.

March 9.—The Supreme Court of Missouri affirms the decree ousting the Standard Oil Company from the State.

March 10.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is acquitted of the charge of lawbreaking in the Federal Court, and the $29,240,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis is changed to an absolute acquittal with the expenses of trial thrown on the Government.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"A. B. P.," Santa Rosa, Cal.—"(1) Which is correct, 'What we want *is* the facts' or 'What we want *are* the facts'? (2) In writing 'Smith Bros. store,' should an apostrophe be used with the abbreviation?"

(1) "What we want *are* the facts" is correct.

(2) "Smith Bros.' store," with the apostrophe, is the correct form.

"H. K. W.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Please inform me whether the following sentence is properly descriptive of the hereinafter-described movement: 'Means for turning a barrel *end to end* a plurality of times.' The operation supposed to be described by these words is that the barrel, instead of being rotated circumferentially, is caused to rotate on an axis running through its bilge."

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, under the word "end," gives the phrase "*end for end*, with the position of the ends reversed," which is undoubtedly the meaning here intended.

"J. H."—"Which is correct, 'One to two *teaspoonfuls* or *teaspoonsful*'?"

"One to two *teaspoonfuls*" is correct. Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," page 247, gives the following rule: "Obs. 21. Compounds, in general, admit but one variation to form the plural, and that must be made in the principal word, rather than in the adjunct; but where the terms differ little in importance, the genius of the language obviously inclines to a variation of the last only. Thus we write *fathers-in-law*, *knights-errant*, varying the first; and *handfuls*, *spoonfuls*, etc., varying the last."

"T. M.," Meridian, Miss.—"When should one say, 'I saw him *come*' and when 'I saw him *coming*'? Is it correct to say, 'We shall see the sun *rising*,' and is it more correct to say, '*Seeing* is *understanding*' than '*To see* is *to understand*'?"

Use "coming" in this sense when action is in progress, but not yet completed; otherwise, "come" is preferable. The same rule applies to "We shall see the sun *rising*." Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," page 376, says on this point: "This form of the verb denotes a *continuance* of the action or state of being, and is, on many occasions, preferable to the simple form of the verb." Both the sentences "*Seeing* is *understanding*" and "*To see* is *to understand*" are correct.

"G. N. L.," City.—"Kindly inform me what considerations govern the choice of 'in-' and 'un-' as a negative prefix."

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1959, states: "*In-* as a prefix to adjectives expresses in usage more of negation, *un-* more of mere privation; as, a child's *un*artistic speech, a writer's *in*artistic diction. In general, *in-* is more confined to words of Latin origin." (For a list of words with the prefix *in-*, see pages 905–906, and for a list of those with *un-*, see pages 1959–1962 of THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.)

"W. R. P.," Jefferson City, Mo.—"Which is correct, and why, 'Somebody *else's* or '*Somebody's* else'?"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY says (page 588, s.v. "else"). "The expressions *some one else*, *any one else*, *every one else*, *somebody else*, etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon *else;* as, *somebody else's* umbrella; but some prefer to treat them as elliptical expressions; as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (*i.e.*, other than the person previously mentioned)."

"R. R. H.," Eureka Springs, Ark.—"Is the preterit of 'eat' to-day ever pronounced 'et'?"

According to the Century and THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, "ate," the preterit of "eat," may be pronounced "et." Webster and Worcester, however, prefer the vowel sounded as in "ale."

"A. B.," North Yakima, Wash.—"Is the following sentence perfectly correct from a grammatical and euphonious standpoint, 'I have *no* hat'?"

"No" here is an adjective, and in this sense is defined by THE STANDARD as "not any; not one." It is unquestionably correct from both a grammatical and a euphonious standpoint, in addition, it has ample literary authority (See Bulwer-Lyttor "Last of the Barons," "There were *no* heroes we there *no* martyrs." See also Byron, "Childe H old," "For one who hath *no* friend, *no* brot there")

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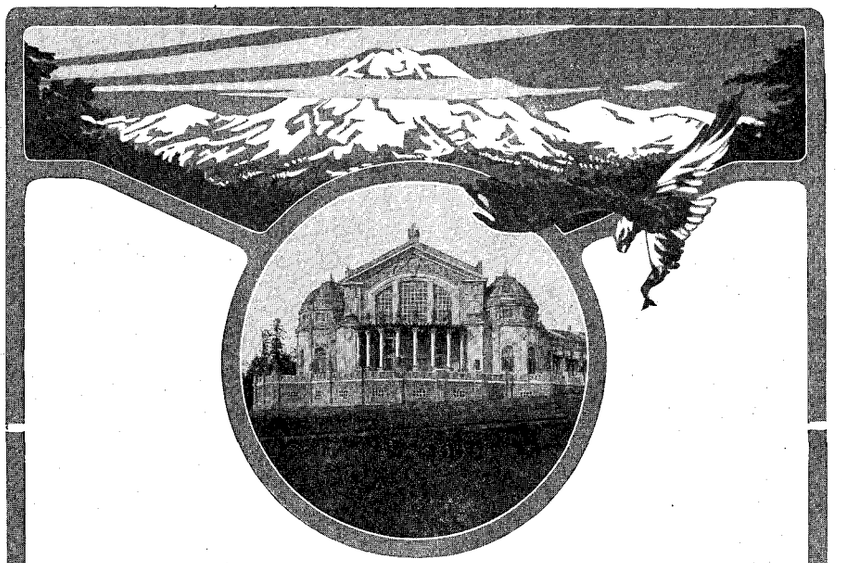

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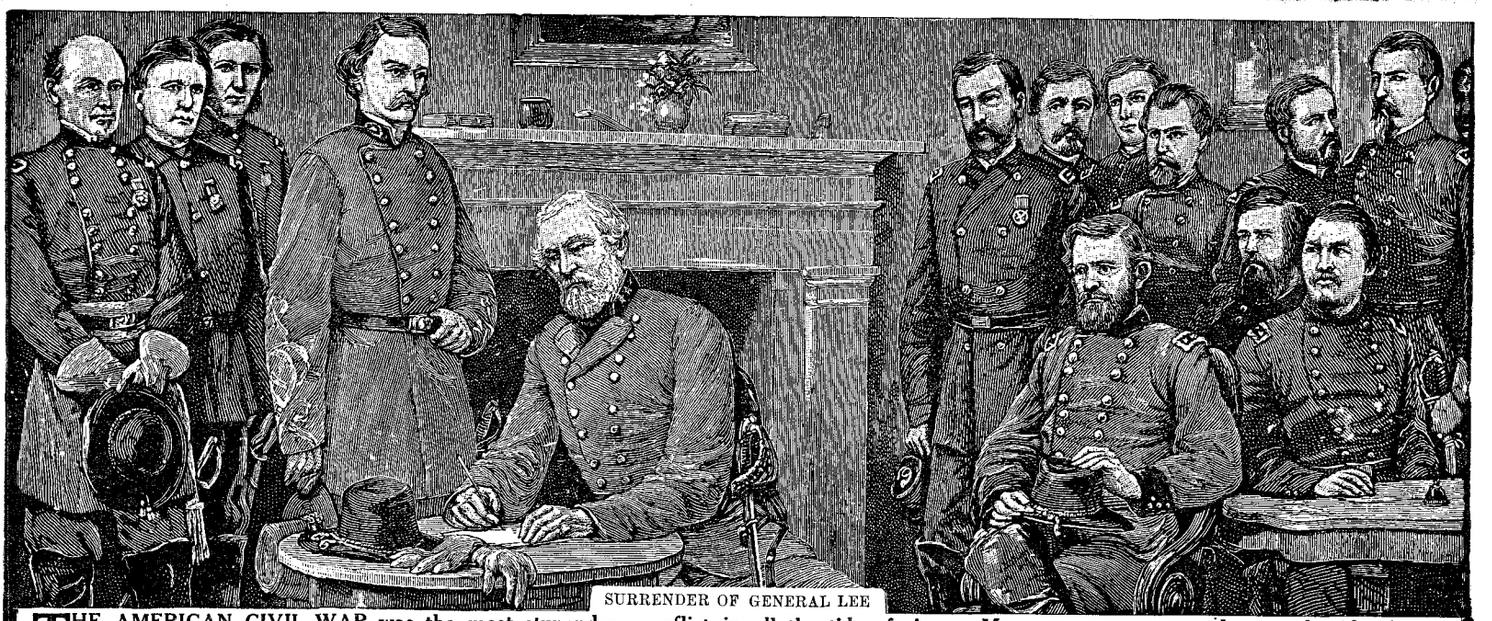

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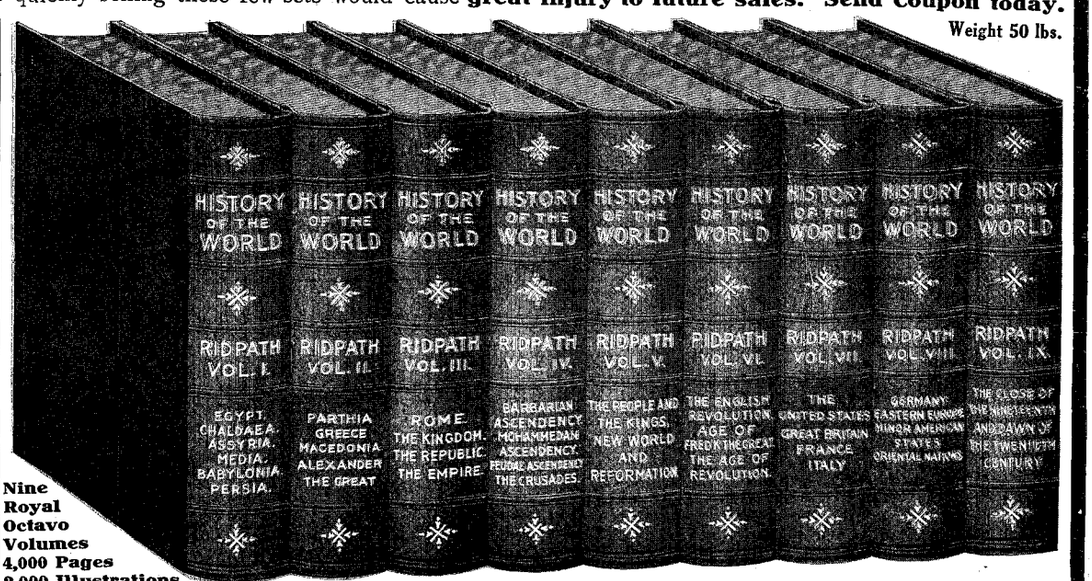
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